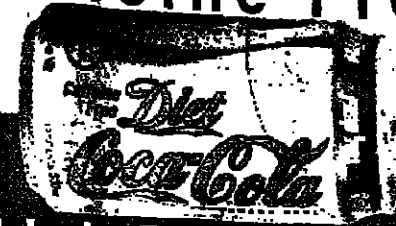


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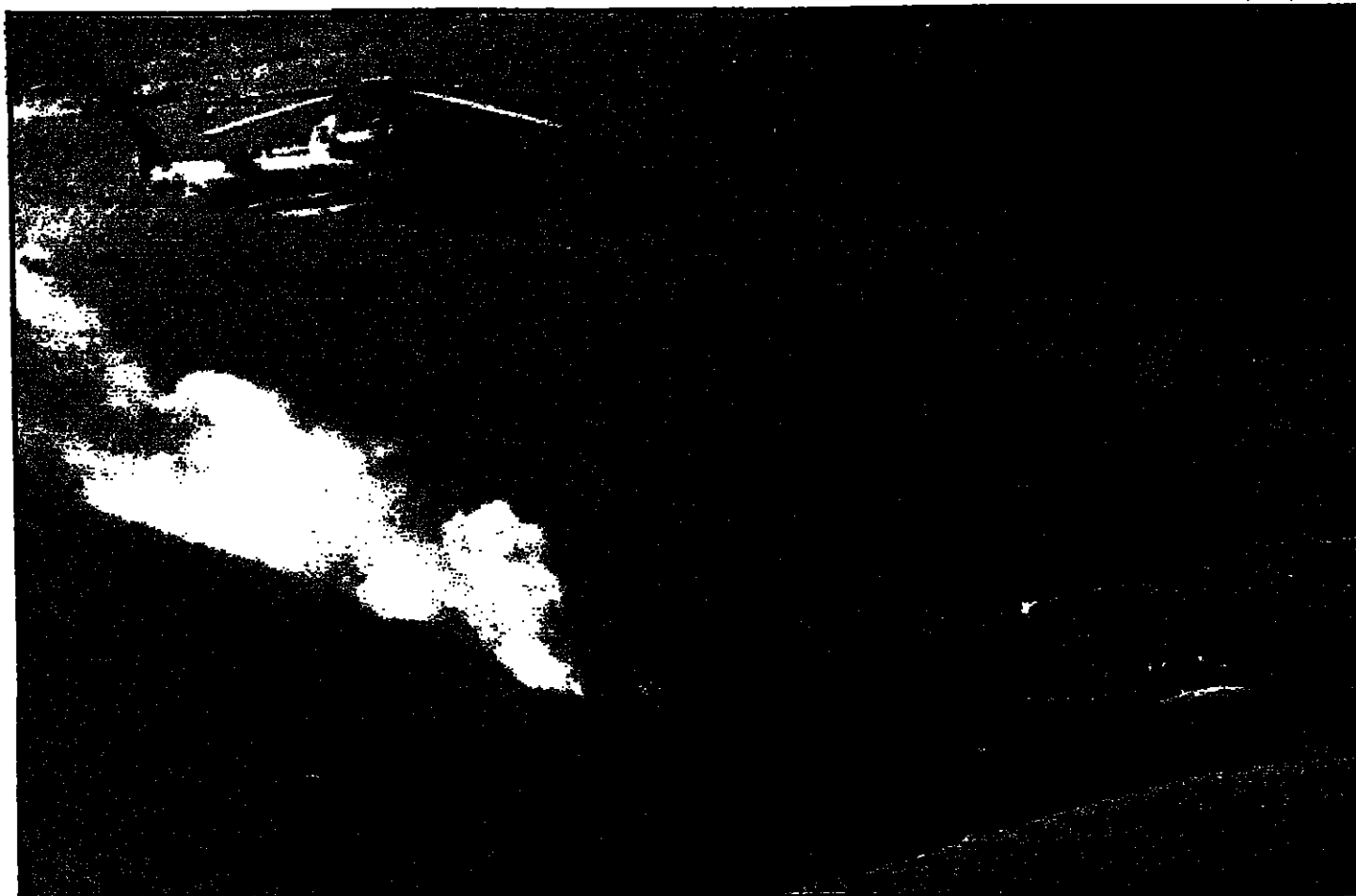
Seven killed in IAF helicopter mishap

Previous helicopter crashes

The worst IAF helicopter accidents over the past two decades:

- January 12, 1994 - OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Nebemia Tamari and three other officers die when their helicopter crashes near the command landing pad in fog in northern Jerusalem.
- July 1, 1992 - St.-Sgt. Maj. Gil Rosenthal killed when helicopter crashes into sea off Rosh Hanikra during a rescue drill.
- April 24, 1990 - Seven airmen killed when two Sikorsky CH-53 helicopters collide near Ofra during a training exercise.
- December 30, 1988 - Pilot killed when his helicopter crashed during a border-marking mission north of Eilat.
- September 9, 1984 - Five IDF soldiers die in a Bell 212 helicopter crash near Beit She'an.
- May 10, 1977 - A Sikorsky CH-53 crashed into a hill during a nighttime training exercise near Jericho, killing all 54 paratroopers and air force personnel on board.

Jerusalem Post Staff



The wreckage of the Israel Air Force Yasur helicopter still smolders yesterday at the Judean Desert crash site. (Flash 90)

First crash of Yasur in 6 years

ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

AN Israel Air Force Yasur 2000 transport helicopter crashed during a training mission in the Judean Desert yesterday afternoon, plummeting from less than 100 feet and killing seven of the nine people aboard.

OC Air Force Maj.-Gen. Herzl Bodinger said it was too early to tell if the accident was a result of a technical malfunction or human error. He ordered an investigation.

Prime Minister and Defense Minister Shimon Peres last night expressed sorrow at the loss of life and sent condolences to the bereaved.

It was the first crash in six years involving a Yasur, an upgraded US-made Sikorsky CH-53, considered a relatively sturdy craft.

The helicopter was taking part in a routine exercise dropping off soldiers and had just put down a squad and taken off when it apparently lost power and crashed. It burst into flames and was totally destroyed.

The pilot, Maj. Eyal Gelb, 32, of Ramat Gan; co-pilot, Capt. Ofer Schwartz, 25, of Rishon LeZion; flight technician, St.-Sgt. Maj. David Weizman, 40; and three soldiers - Cpl. Guy Shafir, 20, of Kiryat Ono; Cpl. Liat Fildor, 20, of Karmiel; and Cpl. Doron Ezra, 20, of Rishon LeZion - were killed instantly, Bodinger said.

Cpl. Inbal Tavisi, 20, of Petah Tikva, who was apparently videotaping the exercise, died of her injuries in the hospital, he said. Two other soldiers, who were in the tail of the helicopter, suffered light injuries, Bodinger said.

It was the first fatal military crash since August, when an F-15 collided with a stork, killing the two airmen aboard.

The crash occurred about two kilometers west of Mitzpeh Shalem, near the Dead Sea. Another helicopter in the exercise was in eye-contact when the crash occurred, Bodinger said. He said the second helicopter was forced to land by a mechanical problem.

Bodinger dismissed any link between the malfunction of the

second helicopter and the one which crashed, saying helicopters routinely land if even a minor malfunction occurs.

"There was nothing special about this exercise. The helicopter simply dropped off one squad and was to have dropped off two others elsewhere," he said.

He said the Yasur had been equipped with the latest avionics as part of the IAF's plan to upgrade the 1960s-vintage aircraft.

Bodinger, who visited the crash site, said there were no clouds and that visibility was clear. He said that wind velocity was normal and that the Yasur had not been carrying any load other than the soldiers.

"We don't know what happened at this moment," Bodinger said. "[The Yasur] took off and didn't appear to have attained much altitude when it dived and hit the ground. It only reached some 50 to 100 feet."

Pilot Gelb had 13 years' experience flying helicopters, and Schwartz, the co-pilot, six, Bodinger said.

He said that while the Yasur did not have a black box, the crew's conversations were taped, and teams were searching the wreckage for scraps of the recordings.

"If these recordings survived, then we can get information from them. You can find out information from tiny bits, and it is very interesting to see this," he said.

He said the investigators would work through the night if needed, using spotlights to illuminate the crash site in a rush to get at least an indication why the Yasur crashed.

"The task of the IAF investigation into the accident is to find out as quickly as possible what happened, even if the investigation is not complete," he said.

Bodinger said the initial investigation could have ramifications for the entire fleet of Yasurs.

"The only information we have at this time comes from the two survivors and the other helicopter which saw the crash," he said. "From now on, everything else we know will come from the investigation."

Hizbullah warns of more Katyushas

Saturday attacks only 'a taste of what's to come'

DAVID RUDGE

HIZBULLAH warned yesterday the Katyusha attacks on the Galilee Saturday night were not its final word in retaliation for the killing of two Lebanese civilians by IDF shelling earlier that day.

Hizbullah's fighting arm, the Islamic Resistance, said the 28 rockets fired in three salvos at western and central Galilee and the Panhandle were only a taste of reprisals to come.

The Resistance, in a statement broadcast on Lebanese radio, said it reserves the right to retaliate in its own time and manner, and warned the "Zionist enemy not to carry out any stupid acts."

A woman resident was very lightly wounded in the attacks near midnight, although several apartments were damaged when a single Katyusha rocket grazed the roof of a building in Kiryat Shmona and exploded on the ground.

A tense quiet prevailed along the northern border and in south

Lebanon yesterday following the attacks and IDF shelling of suspected terrorist targets north of the zone.

Reports from Lebanon said IAF warplanes staged mock bombing raids yesterday, especially in the south.

President Ezer Weizman visited Kiryat Shmona yesterday afternoon and later met with Western Galilee council heads in Nahariya. In both places he heard criticism about what was described as the lack of a harsh response to Hizbullah and complaints that the government is not doing enough to help the region in view of the security situation.

At the conclusion of his visit to Kiryat Shmona, Weizman said the situation in south Lebanon could not continue in its present form. He called on residents to be patient and let the IDF handle the matter.

armed gang moving on the outskirts of Yatar village, north of the security zone, and opened fire at them, killing two and wounding at least one other. It later became known that they were residents of Yatar who for the past two weeks had been building a water tank in the village.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres subsequently admitted they had been killed by mistake and said Israel regretted the incident. This message was relayed to the US, reportedly with a warning that Israel would respond harshly if Hizbullah retaliated as it has in the past with Katyusha attacks on the Galilee.

The message was relayed to the Syrians with an urgent request to them to curb Hizbullah and prevent an escalation. Hizbullah responded with three Katyusha salvos.

"When, where, and how is not for us to discuss today. I can only tell you that I predict - that I know - that the matter will be dealt with," Weizman told residents.

Nahariya Hospital director Prof. Shaul Shasha told the president that around 100 of the patients being treated at the hospital are housed in wooden buildings and must be moved to safety underground during an alert.

"This is not just a problematic operation, but something which puts everybody - the patients, their relatives, and residents of the area - under terrible pressure," Shasha told Weizman.

Hizbullah's Katyusha attacks followed an incident Saturday afternoon, when IDF troops spotted

preemptive raids into Palestinian cities (Area A) to root out terrorists, without prior consultation with the PA.

In contrast, the Peres government has studiously avoiding raids into the cities, instead focusing on Area B and the other 70 percent of the West Bank, Area C, which remains under Israeli control.

If Palestinians continue to refuse to extradite suspects, Israel will reserve the right to take them itself, using force.

All Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem will be closed, a position which has been echoed by Netanyahu.

In contrast, Peres pledged to the late Norwegian foreign minister Johan Jorgen Holst that non-PA institutions could remain open.

"If Israel rolls back the Palestinian track, the world will react accordingly. This will sour Israel's relations with Jordan, and hurt the Syrian track. I am afraid Israel will pay a broad economic price and lose a good measure of the dramatic international acceptance it has won thanks to the peace process," the second diplomat warned.

Hurvitz indicted for fraud

Jerusalem Post Staff and item

INDICTMENTS against three businessmen connected with the former Teva subsidiary Promedico, and against the company itself, charging tens of millions of dollars in tax fraud were presented in Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

State Attorney Edna Arbel ordered that Teva CEO Eli Hurvitz, who headed Promedico from 1980 until 1986, Benjamin Jesselson, and Alexander Eisenberg be indicted after meeting several times with their attorneys.

The charges against the three relate to concealing income and keeping fraudulent books.

According to the indictment, during the 1980s, Promedico, which imports and markets pharmaceuticals, set up a straw company to conceal income and avoid paying Israeli taxes.

Charges against the three businessmen relate only to the period they were associated with the firm: Hurvitz until 1987, when Teva sold the company; Jesselson beginning in that year; and Eisenberg until 1993.

Teva's board of directors yesterday released a statement expressing full support for Hurvitz and saying he would continue to manage the company "with the talent and loyalty he has displayed until now."



Diplomat warns of Sharon plan that impinges on PA control

DAVID MAKOVSKY

SHOULD the Likud win the election, it will take measures that will impinge upon Palestinian control of the territories without prior consultation, including strengthening settlements and launching preemptive raids into Palestinian cities to root out terrorists, MK Ariel Sharon is reported to have told a Western diplomat recently.

Another diplomat warned that if Sharon's plan is adopted, it would have dire consequences, bringing about the "downfall of the Palestinian Authority and the collapse of the Israeli-Palestinian peace track."

Sharon's reported remarks are being taken seriously because of his strong second-place finish in the Likud primaries last week.

"Beyond pouring government resources into the settlements, Sharon gave no indication that new settlements would be built," the second diplomat said.

Efforts to contact Sharon last night proved unsuccessful.

Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu has said that "security will remain in Israeli hands," and that Israel will "maintain the freedom of action" to go anywhere for this purpose. However, Netanyahu has, for the most part, avoided specifics, and Sharon's statements mark the first known Likud elaboration of its security principles.

When contacted for a response last night, an aide to Netanyahu said all the principles enumerated by Sharon "sound right, including strengthening settlements. There is no difference between us."

He also noted that regardless

of military actions, "neither Netanyahu nor Sharon want to reconquer Jenin, Nablus, or Gaza. We are dedicated not just to fighting terrorism, but also pursuing peace."

Sharon reportedly told the foreign diplomat that the Likud would be guided by the following principles:

- A Likud government would set up two parallel "security belts" in the territories - running parallel along the Jordan River and along the West Bank side of the Green Line - which would both be run by Israel.

- It remained unclear how the unilateral establishment of such security zones would impact upon some existing designated rural areas, known as Area B under the Oslo accords, where the Palestinians are supposed to have a modicum of control.

- In the past, Sharon has been the champion of the "cantons plan," which favors IDF control over islands of Palestinian autonomous areas centered in the Palestinian cities.

- The IDF will feel free to stage

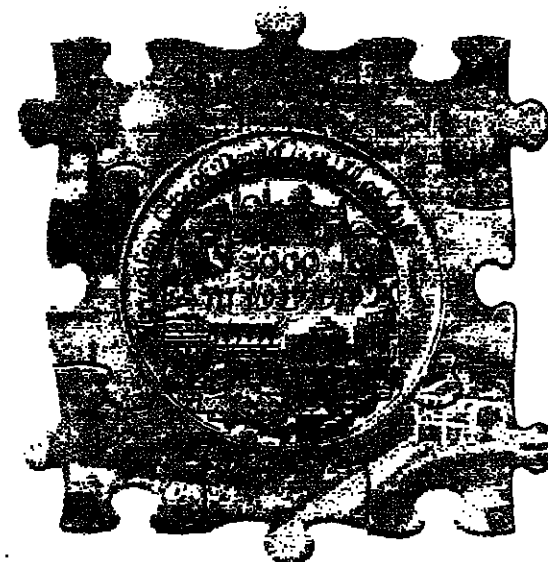
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The deadline for Friday, April 5, is Tuesday at 4 p.m.

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مكتبة القدس

Cabinet team to decide on ways to ease closure

LIAT COLLINS

THE cabinet decided yesterday to appoint a team to examine ways to ease the closure of the territories.

The team is headed by Internal Security Minister Moshe Shahal and includes Environment Minister Yossi Sarid, Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tzur, and Deputy Defense Minister Ori Orr. The group held its first working session immediately after the cabinet meeting. Issues to be discussed include ways to ease the entry of medications, food, and goods. Shahal is to present the team's recommendations by Wednesday.

At the cabinet meeting, Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak said he supports a limited easing of the closure, because continuing the closure in its current state is liable to be a greater danger than allowing in a few hundred

workers.

MK Haggai Merom (Labor), head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, said yesterday that the closure must continue. Merom, known to be a dove, rejected criticism of the closure in a B'tselem report due out today saying, "Israel can't afford to allow anyone in without checking them. Our enemies in Hamas and Islamic Jihad won't stop at anything."

Responding to a charge that a pregnant woman gave birth to stillborn twins after being delayed at a check point, Merom said: "The whole situation is shocking, but with enemies like Hamas and Islamic Jihad we have to check everybody, even a pregnant woman, to make sure they are not terrorists who want to blow

themselves up with 50 or 60 people in the center of Tel Aviv. It's a difficult situation. But from what I can see in the report, there is nothing new.

"I would have hoped that the B'tselem report would include the numbers of Israeli dead and wounded, including the seriously wounded who have also lost their livelihoods. From this point of view, the report is not balanced," he added. "Although I'm a dove I feel we can't carry on the peace process and achieve our aims of peace and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people if the terror continues," he said. "All the measures about which the report complains were taken to halt the terror. I hope that afterwards we'll be able to continue in the direction of peace which I so believe in."

UN optimistic worst of closure is over

DAVID MAKOVSKY

UN Special Coordinator for the Territories Terje Larsen expressed optimism last night that the "most damaging aspects of the closure in Gaza may soon be behind us," and measures will shortly be in place providing a minimal social security net for Gazans.

Last Thursday, Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced that he won agreement by Israel to ease aspects of the closure, including the entry of goods and materials into Gaza.

Not only has Israel allowed imports into Gaza, but Larsen said Israel has just given its consent for Palestinians to begin exporting goods to Jordan and Egypt via Israeli-escorted convoys. Israel has already said

it would allow such convoys to go to Ashdod Port.

Israel has begun allowing the export of flowers, textiles, and vegetables, sources say. It remains unclear whether Israel will allow the volume of exports to accelerate quickly to the maximum amount, which constitutes 75 percent of the total Gazan exports.

Larsen sounded confident that impediments to imports are being removed by Israel. "The import of food, medicine, and cement into Gaza means things are now moving in the right direction," he said.

He predicted that the renewed importing of cement will allow Gaza's construction

industry to quickly revive to its pre-closure level of some 23,000 workers.

Furthermore, he said he expects foreign donations to create at least 15,000 more public works jobs in Gaza initiated by the deputy director-general of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR), Nabil Sharif. The UN is seeking fresh contributions by the international community for public works and other forms of economic assistance.

Larsen has been shuttling between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in a bid to ensure consent on all the details of the emergency assistance plan.

Nablus residents slam PA for raid on students

BILL HUTMAN

THE Palestinian Authority yesterday began an investigation ordered by Chairman Yasser Arafat into Saturday's violent break-up of a student protest at An-Najah University in Nablus by Palestinian policemen. There is growing criticism of the police action by Nablus residents.

Two students remained hospitalized yesterday with gunshot wounds they received when policemen opened fire, according to Palestinian sources. They said 10 others who were injured, apparently by inhaling tear gas, were treated and released.

"The Palestinian Authority is acting worse than the Israelis under the occupation," said Khader Shkirat, director of the Land and Water Establishment, a leading Palestinian advocacy and human rights group. Shkirat said Israel would

refrain from entering the campus, while the PA rejected calls by the school's administration to stay outside. "The [Palestinian] police showed no respect for the law and no respect for democracy," Shkirat said.

The Fatah students union issued a statement strongly condemning the police action and calling for an independent investigation, saying the PA committee includes figures who were behind the police action.

Those the students want off the committee include Nablus police chief Sadeh Najeh and district governor Mahmoud Aloul. Both allegedly commanded the raid against what they saw as a gathering of pro-Hamas students.

Student leaders, however, said the rally included all

factions and was aimed at protesting the arrest of several hundred students by the Palestinian Police following the recent Hamas terror attacks.

Land and Water Establishment researchers began interviewing witnesses yesterday, and according to initial findings the police violence was unprovoked and brutal, Shkirat said.

The researchers have also gathered testimony on the beating of and stripping of cameras from Palestinian and foreign journalists covering the event, Shkirat added.

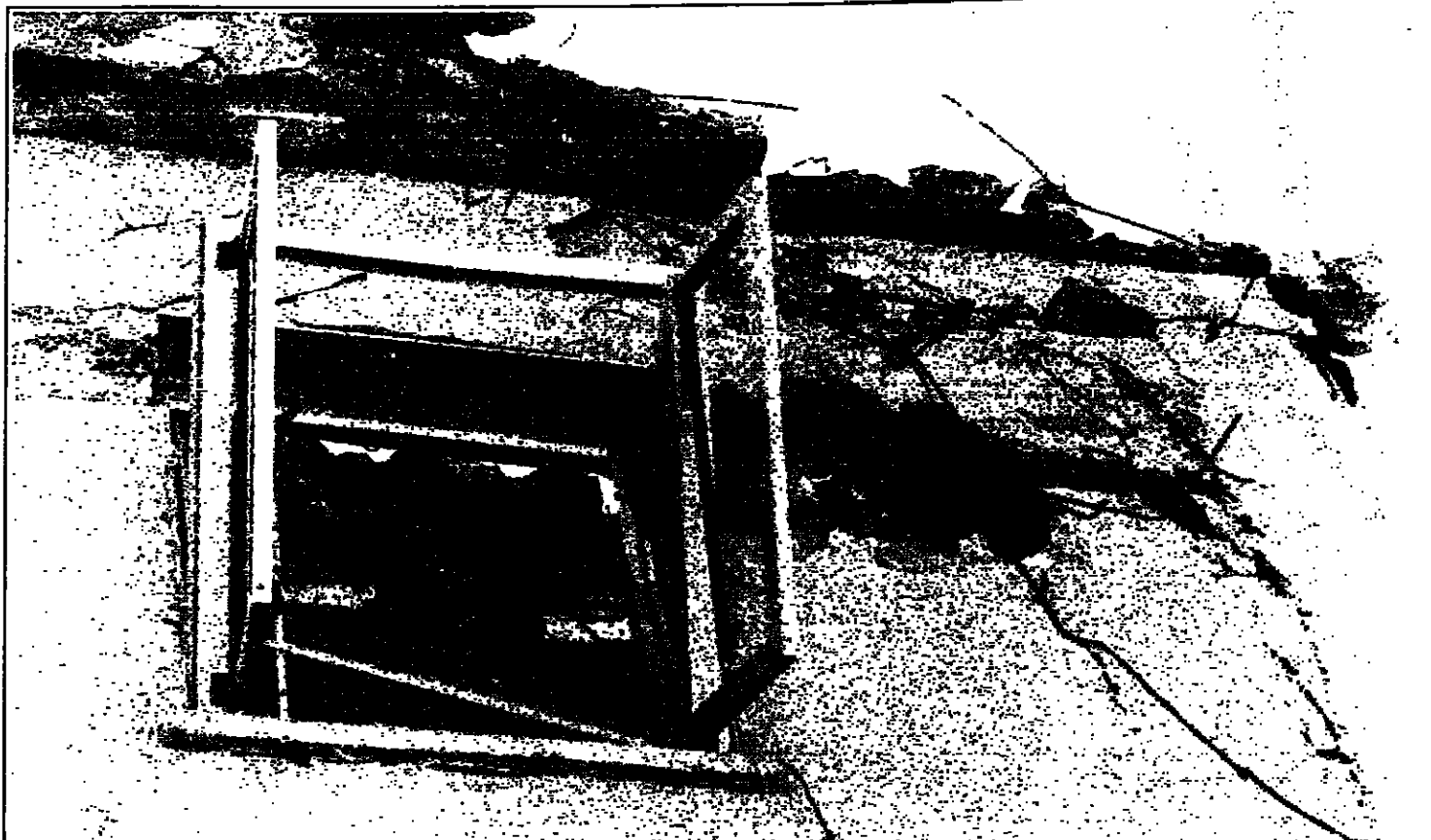
Palestinian sources said residents' accusations of excessive force by Nablus policemen are not new. Residents are also unhappy most policemen are from Gaza or outside the territories, saying they are out of touch with life in the city.

Jordanian army chief here on official visit

JORDANIAN Chief of Staff Gen. Abdul-Hafez Murei-Kaabneh, flanked by Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, strode into the Defense Ministry yesterday on the first official visit by a commander of an Arab army.

Kaabneh brought top Jordanian army brass with him on his two-day visit, which will reportedly coordinate cooperation between the two armies. This is Kaabneh's first official visit, but he attended Yitzhak Rabin's funeral last November as part of the Jordanian delegation. Yesterday, he met with Prime Minister and Defense Minister Shimon Peres at his Tel Aviv office.

Peres, in a statement released by the Defense Ministry, said that Israel is ready for security and military cooperation with Jordan, and any suggestions raised in connection with this will be considered in a positive spirit. Arieh O'Sullivan



A Kiryat Shmona resident poses in the window of her home, damaged in Saturday's Katyusha bombardment. (Israel Sun)

Northern residents emerge from another night in bomb shelters

DAVID RUDGE

RESIDENTS of towns and villages along the northern border yesterday morning emerged from a night spent in bomb shelters and security rooms following three salvos of Hizbullah Katyusha rocket attacks on the Galilee late Saturday night.

There were no serious casualties. Only one resident of Kiryat Shmona was very lightly hurt, and she did not require hospitalization.

Several apartments in the town were damaged by a Katyusha which glanced off the roof of the building and exploded on the ground.

Windows in several of the apartments in the three-story building were shattered. Amidar, the government housing company, decided to provide alternative accommodation for a woman whose home was badly damaged.

Rafi Even-Tzur has lived in Kiryat Shmona for 41 of his 50 years. He has no desire to live anywhere else. Like the rest of the town's

20,000 residents, however, he would like some "peace and quiet and the opportunity to lead a normal life for ourselves and our families."

"I'm not talking for myself so much as for the children who feel the strain more and also suffer more emotionally. This kind of situation is not good for anybody, especially not for them."

"The alert is sounded. You wait and then you hear the rockets, but you don't know where they are going to fall, on what address."

Even-Tzur, who works at Kiryat Shmona's fledgling airport, said that life in the town came to a standstill from the time the alert was sounded on Saturday evening. Residents were told to stay in shelters and security rooms.

The same instructions were given to residents of all towns and villages along the border. "We

had intended to go out and do some shopping for Pesach. Instead, we were stuck at home, and everything was closed, the shops, the cafes, businesses, factories, and the airport," he said.

"The situation cannot go on like this for any longer. People are fed up. Okay, maybe we did kill two Lebanese civilians by mistake, but that should not mean that we are automatically pardoned and whole communities close down."

"This situation of doing nothing when Hizbullah and its leaders decide to do whatever they want, when they want, does not suit us, nor the IDF, nor the country."

"Residents here are prepared to stay in bomb shelters for two weeks or more if necessary - if we know we can get some peace and quiet afterward. It's certainly better than carrying on as normal, without knowing when or where the next attack will be," he added.

Peres tells party campaign leaders to stop infighting

MICHAL YUDELMAN

PRIME Minister Shimon Peres yesterday urged Labor's campaign heads to stop bickering and unite to lead the party to victory in the elections.

Speaking at the party's central committee meeting, Peres also called on the committee to do whatever is necessary to place a representative of the new immigrants from the former Soviet Union in a realistic slot on Labor's Knesset list.

Adissu Massala of Ethiopia was elected in Labor's primaries to the slot reserved for a new immigrant, leaving the Russian immigrants without representation on the list.

Peres said "one mistake has been made which must be rectified immediately, concerning the representation of the immigrants from Russia and the former communist states. I am very sorry that this immigration failed to receive adequate representation and recommend to correct it, even if it means calling the party convention to approve it. I am certain that if we amend this injustice, many who came from Russia and east European countries would want to vote for Labor. We must not hinder them from voting for us."

A Labor-conducted survey indicates that 38% of Russian im-

migrants would want to see a representative of theirs in Labor's list.

Labor Secretary-General Nissim Zivli called on Peres to appoint a new immigrant to a ministerial post in his cabinet, if he wins the elections.

The festive atmosphere at the committee meeting, planned to sum up the primaries and kick-off of the election campaign, was marred by confrontations among the party's campaign heads.

The tension increased over the weekend, when Finance Minister Avraham Shohat accused the information campaign head, Interior Minister Haim Ramon, of trying to revive the camps and factions in Labor, after Ramon convened "the group of eight" - Ramon's supporting MKs.

Another source of tension derived from Ramon's charges that campaign chairman Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer had ordered Ramon's name erased from lists of recommended candidates Ben-Eliezer's supporters issued in the primaries.

Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and other Labor seniors also claimed that Ben-Eliezer had worked against them in the primaries. Ben-Eliezer vehemently denied all the accusations.

Religious parties still talking about forming united front

HERB KEINON

WITH 10 days remaining until parties have to present their Knesset lists to the registrar, the religious parties are still deciding who is going to run with whom.

While leaders of Shas, Agudat Yisrael, and the National Religious Party were meeting last night to try to forge a united religious front, Degel Hatorah's political executive was meeting to decide whether to renew its one-term coalition with Aguda.

Degel Hatorah MK Avraham Ravitz, when asked what will be, said with a chuckle, "We still have 10 days left." Historically, party lists in the haredi circles are made up at the last minute.

The NRP's Zevulun Hammer, Shas's Arieh Deri, and Agudat Yisrael's Moshe Ze'ev Feldman met with activists from a group called Supporters of a United Religious Front. Participants said the meeting gave a needed push to the unity effort.

Hammer and Deri came out strongly in favor of the merger, while Feldman promised an answer, or more questions, from his party's rabbis this evening.

Degel Hatorah, whose rabbis have been lukewarm to the unity idea, was absent from the meeting. NRP spokesman Yitzhak Rath said one of the questions the NRP, Shas, and Aguda will have to decide is whether to merge even if Degel does not.

The three leaders were shown polls showing a united religious front could win 20 to 26 seats, making it unlikely a coalition could be formed without it. They said the front would place religious issues high on the nation's agenda, giving them equal prominence with the peace process.

Regarding a renewal of Degel's merger with Agudat Yisrael into the United Torah Judaism Party, Ravitz said the party executive decided last night "to stand its ground."

Degel has for months been demanding parity on the United Torah Judaism List, receiving two of the four safe slots predicted in most surveys.

Aguda has said it will agree to parity, if Degel gives up its party institutions and its daily newspaper, *Yated Ne'eman*.

Moledet chooses Knesset list

SARAH HONG

THE Moledet council yesterday elected Rabbi Benny Elon and Meshulam Amit to follow MK Rehavam Ze'evi on the party's new Knesset list.

Elon is a leader of the Zo Artzeenu protest movement, and Amit is a Jerusalem city councilman and former Border Police commander. The council members bickered over whether to allow Amit to run, as he had not been a Moledet member for at least a year, as the party rules require. Ze'evi advocated a special exemption. This triggered infighting among the council members, and the issue was only settled by a vote.

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ELLA AMSTER
We extend our sincere condolences to the family.
We will miss her dearly.

Our beloved mother and grandmother
ELLA AMSTER
is gone.
The funeral will take place at the
Kfar Shmaryahu Cemetery on Tuesday,
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Ronny and Ephraim Leviner
The grandchildren, great-grandchildren,
and family

With deep sorrow we mourn the passing of our beloved aunt
SADIE SARAH WILKINSON
Writer and art and film critic of *The Jerusalem Post*.
One of the first members of the administrative staff of the
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.
She will be laid to rest at Kiryat Shaul Cemetery today,
Monday, April 1, 1996, at 3 p.m.
A bus will depart from the front of the Tel Aviv Museum,
Sderot Shaul Hamelech 27 at 1:45 p.m.
Tamara, Leslie, David and Adam Welsberg
Judy Levin
Orgel, Kadish and Levin families

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Ex-taxman held for forgery, fraud

RAINE MARCUS

A FORMER customs and VAT investigator, suspected of using forged identity cards to open bank accounts, and to defraud authorities out of tens of thousands of shekels, was remanded for four days by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Ron Grunland, owner of a Tel Aviv plastics company, was arrested Friday at his home and taken to his office, where investigators found a forged identity card, forged invoices, and other identity cards.

Requesting a 12-day remand, customs and VAT investigator Rafi Gabai told the court Grunland took advantage of procedures he had learned to artificially inflate his firm's turnover and thus fraudulently demand additional VAT refunds.

At his office investigators found an identity card in the name of someone currently abroad, but bearing Grunland's photograph. Gabai said Grunland used the ID to open a bank account and a straw company, which he used to fraudulently obtain VAT rebates.

Scores of other identity cards, "with accessories to forge them," were also seized in Grunland's office together with ledgers and invoices. Under questioning, Grunland denied all allegations and said another man, whom he could not describe, gave him the identity cards.

Defense lawyer Sassy Gez told the court his client "has a clean record and denies all allegations. He will not disrupt further investigation."

Judge Gideon Neuzil remanded Grunland for four days, "because of evidence found in his office and the severity of the allegations." Sources said police are expected to intervene in the probe regarding the forged identity cards, and that customs and VAT authorities would continue to investigate allegations of financial fraud.



Outbound passengers wait to check in yesterday at Ben-Gurion Airport. The Airports Authority announced that some 40,000 travelers entered and left the country over the past 24 hours on 227 flights.

NRP opposes passage of basic laws

LIAT COLLINS

THE National Religious Party is opposing the planned passage of three basic laws during the Knesset recess, before the elections.

"It is unacceptable that such significant laws, which could have such an influence on life and society, should be passed hastily, without public debate or full knowledge and deliberation," an NRP spokesman said yesterday, after the party's Knesset faction met to discuss the issue.

The NRP and other parties opposed the bills when they came up in the Knesset just before the recess for fear they would be used by the High Court to circumvent laws affecting reli-

gious issues. The bills are being pushed by Law Committee chairman Dedi Zucker (Meretz).

In a statement put out after the meeting, the NRP called on Prime Minister Shimon Peres and opposition leader Binyamin Netanyahu not to take part in what it called "a political grab which cannot increase respect for the Knesset or its work. The NRP will support the promotion of civil rights, while maintaining the Knesset's standing as the supreme legislative body and preserving the religious status quo."

The NRP said the basic laws would harm the Knesset's sovereignty by granting the High Court the means of overruling legislation, although "the court has not been elected by the people and its composition does not reflect all sectors of society, unlike the Knesset." The NRP refuses to see the basic laws as a constitution, unless they include a Basic Law: The [Religious] Status Quo, which has passed preliminary reading.

The party is also calling for the issue of a constitutional court to be clarified before the completion of the rest of the basic laws.

Schwartz sentenced to 18 months

THE Northern District Military Court yesterday sentenced Arye Schwartz to 18 months in prison, plus 18 months suspended, and reduced his rank from staff-sergeant to private. Schwartz had previously confessed to and been convicted of taking weapons from the army and giving them to Haggai and Yigal Amir.

stolen weapons had been returned to Schwartz by the Amirs before the murder.

Schwartz said that he had decided to return the weapons in May, after Yigal Amir, with whom he had studied at the Kerem Diyavne Yeshiva, asked him to procure more weapons for Haggai. He said the request disturbed him.

The sentence was part of a plea bargain in which Schwartz agreed to confess if the prosecution dropped charges that the stolen weapons were to be used to attack Arabs. Schwartz was arrested after an arms cache was found at the Amir home following the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. Most of the

Schwartz's lawyer, Daniel Friedman, stressed that his client's crimes were in no way connected to the assassination, and prosecutor Capt. Orly Yaron agreed, saying the prosecution had no evidence of a connection between the defendant and the murder. (Itim)

Friedman released from prison

HERB KEINON

ARYEH Friedman, a Jerusalem rabbinic leader placed in administrative detention in January, was released from Sharon Prison yesterday, 10 days before his three-month term was to expire.

Friedman was the last Jew held in administrative detention. Mordechai Mintzer, who represented Friedman in appeals before the Jerusalem District Court and later the Supreme Court, said that to this day neither he nor his client knows why he was held. Friedman's appeals were rejected, though Supreme Court Justice Zvi Tal recommended that his term be substantially cut. Mintzer said that 10 days can in no way be considered a "significant" reduction.

Friedman, 50, lived in Kiryat Arba for a few years before returning to Jerusalem last year. The state argued during the appeals that he was a danger to state security. The small amount of unclassified material in the case centered around extremist statements Friedman allegedly made in the past.

Friedman's release comes three days after Supreme Court Justice Dalia Droner overturned the administrative detention of Rabbi Yitzhak Ginsburgh, head of the Od Yosef Hai Yeshiva in Nablus, saying there was no basis for holding him. This was the first time that an administrative detention order was overturned for anything but technical reasons.

HUC gets ministry funds for rabbinical students

HAIM SHAPIRO

IN what the Reform movement described as "an act of penitence," the Religious Affairs Ministry transferred almost NIS 500,000 to Hebrew Union College (HUC) yesterday.

The money is for subsidies for full-time rabbinical students, following a ruling by the High Court of Justice that subsidies for yeshiva students should also go to those studying at the Reform rabbinical seminary.

Rabbi Uri Regev, director of the Reform movement's Israel Religious Action Center (IRAC), said the payment was to have set-

led accounts for payments for 1993, 1994 and 1995. The ministry made a payment of over NIS 200,000 in October 1994, but had delayed paying the remainder in what Regev described as bureaucratic obstructionism.

"They actually owe another NIS 200,000, but I am ready to believe that this is due to a genuine accounting error on their part," Regev said.

IRAC spokesperson Anat Galil-Bitum said the ministry and HUC

had agreed on a formula whereby subsidies for HUC students would be 85 percent of those paid for yeshiva students, with payments for 11 months a year. Students who worked would not be entitled to the subsidies, she said.

Regev said that following the settlement of his own claims, the IRAC would now fight to see that the Conservative movement's Institute of Judaic Studies received similar payments for its students.

Meanwhile, in a related devel-

opment, the IRAC for the third time petitioned the High Court of Justice against the Jerusalem Municipality, in an effort to force city council to approve the Reform and Conservative candidates nominated by Meretz for the Jerusalem Religious Council.

The IRAC also asked the court to charge the city council members personally for court costs. The IRAC argued that in the past the court had charged the Jerusalem Municipality for costs, but since this came out of the public purse the move had no effect on the members of the coalition.

Israel Police helped obtain conviction in Cyprus murder case

BILL HUTMAN

DEP-CMDR. Yossi Almog, head of the police forensics department, remembers turning on the television in 1994 and hearing about the brutal rape and murder of a Danish woman in Cyprus by British soldiers.

"I knew immediately the Cypriot police would be calling on us for help," Almog told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

He was right, and now, 18 months later, he said he has the satisfaction of knowing that the Israel Police helped ensure a conviction in the case, which drew international attention.

Over the weekend, a Larnaca court handed down life sentences to the three British soldiers for the murder of the Danish tour guide on the island.

The soldiers denied the charges, despite being caught by police with blood stains on their clothes shortly after the September 1994 murder.

The victim's body, however, was returned to Denmark and buried before blood samples could be taken.

Cyprus police called on their counterparts here for help, and a team of experts from Almog's department - the Division of

Identification and Forensics Science (DIFS) - went to Cyprus.

"Our people used DNA testing on the victim's parents to show beyond a doubt that the blood on the soldiers was hers," Almog said.

Some of the tests were done at the forensics biology lab at Israel Police headquarters in Jerusalem.

Two DIFS officers, Supts. Nira Galili and Paul Brauner, gave expert testimony before the Larnaca court during the

trial, which was crucial in obtaining the conviction, according to Almog.

"Forensics divisions all over the world work in cooperation," Almog said.

"We are experts in certain fields where others call on us for help, while we get help from other countries in areas we lag behind."

Almog said relations were particularly close with the Cypriot police, and he has met on several occasions with his counterpart there.

"It's in everyone's interest that we work closely together," Almog said.

64 lessons now needed for tractor-trailer license

HAIM SHAPIRO

THOSE seeking to become tractor-trailer drivers must take 64 driving lessons before they can take a test to qualify for a license, according to regulations which are to go into effect on June 1.

The Transport Ministry said yesterday that it is instituting the new regulations because of the increasing number of accidents involving trucks.

In 1995, there were 20 percent more fatal accidents involving trucks than in 1994, with 121 people killed, compared to 101 the previous year.

The ministry noted that heavy trucks, those weighing more than 34 tons, are involved in fatal accidents twice as often as

buses and four times as often as cars.

According to the new regulations, those without a driver's license will need a minimum of 32 lessons - of at least 40 minutes each - to drive a truck under 15 tons, while those who possess a license will need 20 additional lessons to obtain a tractor-trailer license.

An additional 20 lessons are needed to go from a light truck to one over 15 tons, while a license for a tractor-trailer involves 12 more lessons.

At each stage, the driver will have to pass theoretical and practical tests, according to Transport Ministry spokesman Avner Ovadia.

Histadrut move to Jerusalem begins

MICHAL YUDELMAN

THE Histadrut's move to Jerusalem began yesterday, as the office equipment and files of its treasury, organization section, and computer unit were loaded onto trucks and dispatched to the Histadrut's new home in the capital's Givat Shaul.

The move is expected to be completed by the end of Pessah. The workers will follow a few days after.

In another development, Histadrut Chairman Amir Peretz yesterday issued an ultimatum to the Zinger-Barnea investment house over negotiations for the purchase of the *Davar Rishon* daily. Peretz announced that if the final agreement for purchasing the paper is not signed by the end of the month, he will cut off all funding to the newspaper.

The initial deadline for the deal was yesterday, but the entrepre-

neur's recent idea to merge *Davar Rishon* with the *Telegraph* financial daily caused a delay in the transaction.

The Histadrut had dropped its plan to close the newspaper at the last moment, when Zinger-Barnea offered to purchase it. Now Peretz fears that if the deal falls through and *Davar Rishon* closes after all, it would create the impression that the Histadrut had prevented its closure for political reasons.

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A Russian army APC passes between a burned apartment building and another burned APC in Grozny yesterday. (Reuters)

Yeltsin halts combat in Chechnya

News agencies MOSCOW

June 16 may hinge on whether he can persuade voters the war is winding down.

His plan was similar to one offered by the Kremlin in January 1995 when the president's Security Council declared military operations effectively over and a second stage, with emphasis on talks, had begun.

That plan failed when talks broke down and the rebels renewed their bloody campaign.

Gennady Zyuganov, Yeltsin's main rival for the presidency, also said he had plans to bring the Chechen conflict to an end. Like Yeltsin, the Communist Party leader said troops must be withdrawn from quiet regions, the Interfax news agency reported.

Further, he said, a 24-hour-a-day coordinating group must be set up in Moscow and that Chechen leaders - village elders,

mulas and leaders of clans - must be involved in settling the conflict, the Interfax news agency said.

On the eve of his speech, Yeltsin said his plan would go into effect immediately. "As soon as I speak, the realization of the plan begins," he said at a ceremony honoring Interior Ministry troops.

Yeltsin said negotiations will have a central role in the plan, but the plan "will show no mercy to terrorists."

As Yeltsin prepared to address the nation, Russian troops continued their offensive to isolate rebel fighters in southeastern Chechnya.

Large-scale operations were carried out yesterday in the Vedeno and Nazhai-Yurt districts where federal troops have sealed off eight mountain villages, ITAR-Tass said.

The Interfax news agency reported that Russian positions came under fire 15 times since Saturday, including seven attacks in the capital, Grozny.

been drawn.

"At the same time the Chechen leadership will pursue efforts to extend zones of conciliation, security and peace in the Chechen republic. Today they account for up to two-thirds of its territory."

But, the president said, the security of Russian people must be provided for. "We will not reconcile ourselves to terrorist acts and they will receive an adequate response," Yeltsin said.

He said halting combat operations and withdrawing troops were not a substitute for the political process of ending the war that has dragged on since December 1994.

"The second task is to prepare and hold free democratic elections to the republic's parliament throughout Chechnya, the parliament in which the interests of the entire population should be represented," he said.

Yeltsin's hopes of re-election on

BRUSSELS (AP) - With the European Union ready to help rescue Britain's beef industry, EU farm ministers must translate that commitment into effective policies so the ban on British beef exports can be lifted.

The farm ministers have scheduled an emergency meeting in Luxembourg today in hopes of easing the worldwide mad cow panic. EU leaders pledged full solidarity with British Prime Minister John Major at a summit Friday.

At the farm meeting in Luxembourg, Britain, critical of the EU ban on British beef exports, will seek to end the measure as quickly as possible, claiming there was no rational basis for the blanket ban.

"Obviously it is a major objective of ours to get the ban lifted, but we've got a lot of work to do," British Agriculture Minister Douglas Hogg said. He already banned meat sales from older cattle and imposed stricter monitoring of animals.

But more drastic British measures likely will be necessary to overturn the ban. The farm ministers are likely to assess new British proposals to eradicate mad cow disease, a deadly brain ailment that has

Moslems, Croats announce new pacts

SARAJEVO (AP) - Aiming to breathe new life into their ailing federation, Moslems and Croats agreed yesterday on a plan to impose control on local warlords.

They also agreed on a new customs union to finance their federation and a flag to represent it.

"We have a motto for the month of April, which is 'deeds not words'," said Michael Steiner, the deputy to the international community's top civilian official in Bosnia, Carl Bildt.

The federation, the cornerstone of the US-brokered peace agreement for Bosnia, has never functioned. It has been a victim of war profiteers, nationalist politicians whose power rests on ethnic division, and lingering distrust between Moslems and Croats who fought a year-long war.

Announcing the new agreement, with federation Vice President Ejup Ganic at his side, Steiner said: "I have no illusions that we have still a long and diffi-

cult way to go. That's how politics are."

Ganic called the agreement "a step forward" and said the customs union was especially critical because it is the foundation for the federation's financial institutions.

The customs union means that all duties collected at federation borders will be divided. Western diplomatic sources said two-thirds of the revenue would go to the federation and one-third to the Bosnian government.

Currently, local warlords run checkpoints across federation territory and often collect "customs fees" to pass their territory. The agreement stipulates that these checkpoints should be eliminated.

The agreement also sets target dates for the implementation of key policies to make the federation work, such as preparation of a budget and establishment of a banking system.

And for the first time, it imposes

sanctions on leaders who fail to meet the deadlines, naming people responsible for specific tasks and saying they will be fired if they fail.

Towns and regions in federation territory that do not comply with the agreement face a cutoff of all reconstruction aid.

Steiner said the agreement would allow an international summit, originally scheduled for last Thursday, to go ahead in Pevensburg, Germany, sometime in April. That summit was expected to discuss how to merge Croat and Moslem police and cut the overall force from about 60,000 to 20,000.

The federation leaders also agreed on a flag with a thin red stripe on top, a wide white band and a thin green stripe on the bottom, with a red-and-green national coat of arms that combines the lily of Moslem Bosnia and the checkerboard of Croats. The federation parliament must approve the flag.

EU farm ministers meet

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But more drastic British measures likely will be necessary to overturn the ban. The farm ministers are likely to assess new British proposals to eradicate mad cow disease, a deadly brain ailment that has

been linked to an equally fatal human strain.

French Farm Minister Philippe Vasseur said over the weekend he is ready to support the slaughter of the entire British beef herd if necessary to wipe out the disease and restore consumer confidence.

"If scientists say that the only solution is to slaughter all British livestock, I for one will be ready," Vasseur said.

But whatever happens, London can count on financial assistance.

Hogg said he "detected a willingness (from the EU) to show real financial solidarity" with the embattled British beef farmers, following a preparatory meeting with EU Farm Commissioner Franz Fischler.

In Turin, Italy, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Germany had been able to count on similar EU assistance when swine fever swept his nation a few years ago.

Ridding Britain of mad cow disease will be costly. Preliminary estimates start at \$4 billion and shoot up, depending on the number of cattle that would be destroyed.

Scandal and chaos: It's Italy

ROME (AP) - Politicians are comparing their opponents to Goebbels and calling each other liar, betraying their allies and fighting off prosecutors.

One of the hottest topics of debate has been a scandal-sewing countess whose tales put a judge in jail and pushed her lover out of politics. Yes, it's campaign season in Italy.

It's all rather embarrassing for the current European Union president. But even worse, Italy's third election in four years is very likely to produce yet another stalemate.

Polls published yesterday, the last day they are allowed before the April 21 vote, show coalitions on the right and left just about neck-and-neck.

The chances are high neither side will win a majority in Parliament. That would put Italian politics back where they were in mid-February, when the president called for a vote three years ahead of schedule because politicians could not agree on what reforms a new government should tackle.

Politicians suggest the center-left coalition dominated by the former Communists and the center-right alliance, led by media magnate Silvio Berlusconi, again would try to come up with a new election system that would guarantee stability - and then go on to another election.

Thing were supposed to change with the political corruption scandal earthquake called "Tangentopoli" (Bribe City) that began in 1992. But reforms were only half realized. The current system is a messy

Conductor Enrique Jorda, 84

BRUSSELS (AP) - Basque-born music director Enrique Jorda, who conducted many of the great orchestras around the world, has died, his family said yesterday.

Jorda, 84, a naturalized American citizen who was music director of the San Francisco Symphony from 1954 to 1963, died after a two-month illness and complications from a blood transfusion.

He had been music director of the Madrid Symphony Orchestra, the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra and the Antwerp Philharmonic, and had been guest conductor in many of the world's greatest concert halls.

During his stay in San Francisco, he took special care to highlight a lot of works of local composers. He also brought classical music outside the concert

hall and played in a local prison. His openness for new musical influences led him to stage a classical jazz concert with Dave Brubeck.

He became a US citizen in 1963. "He admired the country and had hoped to go back there one day," said his widow, Audrey.

But the itinerant life prevailed and he spent most of his time in Europe and settled in Brussels.

Born in San Sebastian, Spain, he took up music at 5. He left to study in Paris and, after the Spanish civil war refused to return to the Franco regime.

After the war, he went to Cape Town but decided to leave after six years because of his opposition to apartheid. "He was very outspoken and insisted everyone be allowed to attend his concerts," Mrs. Jorda said.

Atlantis lands after historic Mir voyage

CAPE CANAVERAL (Reuters) - Space shuttle Atlantis landed at Edwards Air Force Base in California yesterday after leaving an American on the Russian space station Mir to establish a permanent US presence in space.

The shuttle touched down at 8:29 a.m. to end the 10-day voyage to deliver US astronaut Shannon Lucid to the Russian space station.

"Welcome back, Atlantis. Congratulations on successfully delivering Shannon and successfully completing the first approach and landing from the new mission control centre," said capsule commander Bill Gregory at mission control in Houston.

"It sure feels good to be home, Bill," shuttle commander Kevin Chilton said.

For the first time, the shuttle returned to Earth with one fewer astronaut than it left with. Atlantis' commander Kevin Chilton joked that "you usually get in trouble for that."

Barring any emergencies, Lucid will break the record for an

American in space before Atlantis returns to ferry her home in August. The shuttle's 10-day, 6.1 million km voyage was the third time that the ship has docked with the Russian Mir station.

But the mission also experienced small problems, including one that mission managers feared could lead to an emergency landing when it appeared that the shuttle's payload bay doors would not open. The doors were working properly; the crew was getting a false indication that the doors were not opening.

NASA spokesman James Hartsfield said yesterday the number of problems the shuttle had during the voyage was "about average" compared with the previous 75 shuttle missions.

Atlantis will not require extra time or effort for processing, Hartsfield said. "The problems on this voyage may have been more high-profile than usual," Hartsfield said, "but that doesn't mean they are more difficult to fix."

Hong Kong protesters denounce Beijing

HONG KONG (Reuters) - Hundreds of defiant Hong Kong protesters angrily denounced China yesterday for its heavyhanded efforts to reverse democratic reforms while thousands more scrambled to secure British travel documents.

Cheered and waved on by spectators hanging from windows of trams, buses and buildings, the demonstration grew to over 800 people as marchers snaked through the crowded streets of Hong Kong chanting "Silence is not golden, it's fatal".

Nearly, thousands more queued anxiously at Immigration Headquarters in a last ditch scramble to secure British travel documents in a bleak demonstration of the lack of confidence in the future under Chinese rule next year.

China, which resumes sovereignty of the British colony on July 1, 1997, has spread dismay and fear throughout Hong Kong by ordering the dismantling of its fully-elected legislature, Legco, when it resumes control.

Plans to replace Legco with an appointed chamber, dismissed scornfully by Hong Kong's democrats as nothing more than a rubber stamp, has stoked an angry backlash in the normally docile British colony.

Scandal and chaos: It's Italy

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Thing were supposed to change with the political corruption scandal earthquake called "Tangentopoli" (Bribe City) that began in 1992. But reforms were only half realized. The current system is a messy

hybrid of proportional and majority voting that produces a welter of parties banding into unstable blocs.

In one poll, published yesterday by the Turin daily *La Stampa*, the two blocs hovered at around 38 percent. Six percent of the vote was given to the federalist Northern League party and the rest were undecided. No margin of error was provided.

The key battleground is in northern Italy, where the once powerful Northern League has declined. Both alliances are battling for their voters.

Confusing the scene are conflicting candidacies on both sides.

Berlusconi has said that if his main ally, the right-wing National Alliance, overtakes his own Forza Italia party, National Alliance leader Gianfranco Fini could become premier.

Fini rejected the suggestion, mindful of a voter backlash. His political past rests in the Italian Social Movement, the heirs of Mussolini's Fascist party.

On the left, former state industrial executive Romano Prodi, an economist, is the standard-bearer. He was closely linked to the now-defunct Christian Democrats and was chosen by the former Communists to appeal to voters who would be alienated by the party's Marxist past.

But a rival emerged last month: Italy's caretaker premier, Lamberto Dini, who said he was creating a party to join forces with the center-left coalition.

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Jesus, the sequel

HELEN KAYE

Jesus stands under a pine tree, chatting with "the leper," and holding a plastic cup in his hand. Half a meter away, the video camera tracks and swivels, looking for that perfect angle.

The company that made *The Revolutionary* last March is back to make *Revolutionary 2* — the first time ever that anyone has made a sequel of a film about Jesus.

"Audience response has been so overwhelming since the show opened in September that we're constructing two more theaters in Dallas and Los Angeles," says *Revolutionary* co-producer Ed Lopatin.

Overwhelming because the film is being shot in high-definition video, Lopatin explains, so that the picture looks almost three-dimensional. "plus we have 40 speakers all around the theater which gives the audience the feeling of being there."

The company started shooting here March 17, two weeks after the latest series of deadly terrorist bombings.

A Canadian company canceled, Lopatin says, "but we felt it was no more dangerous for us than Los Angeles. We feel comfortable with our locations, and most importantly, we feel we shouldn't have terrorists making our decisions for us. If we let them dictate our life, they've won."

Still, it wasn't that easy. Sony, which has some \$2 million worth

of equipment on the set, was leery of letting it and the necessary technicians come.

Revolutionary's director of photography pulled out because of family pressure, "but luckily," Lopatin grins, "we found somebody else the night before we left. Now we've come, we're having a good time, and we'll be back."

"Because of the medium, the first film was about the major miracles with the story of Christ's life as a connecting thread," says Joyce Marcarelli, who wrote both the scripts. "This time we're focusing on the healing, like the leper, and the raising of Lazarus."

Meanwhile her husband, and *Revolutionary* director Robert Marcarelli, is lining up a shot which will "miraculously" transform the ravaged, rotting body of the leper (played by Israeli actor Ezra Dagan) into healthy flesh.

Marcarelli Productions and the local company Pelon, which specializes in biblical productions, made the first film and is making this one for Trinity Broadcasting Network (TBN) which, Lopatin claims, "is the largest satellite and cable network in the world, with over 300 stations."

Both films will be shown only in the US at the specially constructed theaters.

But it was TBN head Paul

Krauss who insisted that both films be shot "in the Holy Land," Lopatin continues.

"We were told that Israel is difficult to work in, but the quality of the film crews we've had here has been the best we've ever worked with in the world."

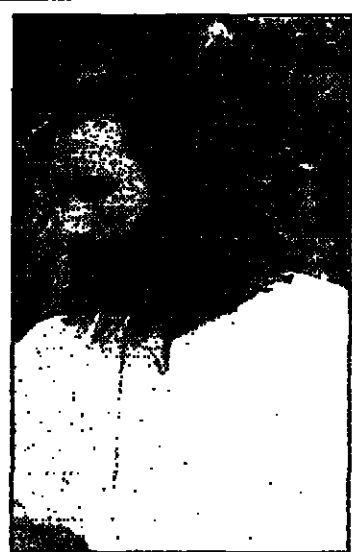
Apart from the principals, John Kay Steel as Jesus and Chris Sanders as Pilate, all the rest of the film's 30 actors are Israeli, including Johnny Phillips as Caiaphas, Dror Keren as Thomas and Yossi Graber as Annas.

"I was supposed to audition for *John the Baptist* but I asked to read Jesus because it's a bigger part and more money," answers the 30-year-old Steel candidly, his naturally blondish hair and beard dyed a darker brown so that he looks a ringer for any Renaissance portrait of Jesus.

He came to the part after a year of playing Judas in a one-man show called *Guerrilla* for which he won the 1994 Best Fringe Play at the Edinburgh Festival. He's also done cop shows on TV, and his most recent role is that of "a vicious maniac in another cop show called *The Thief Takers*."

So, yes, "playing Christ is strictly a part. But there is the awe; the story is so awesome and the part is a huge responsibility because somehow you have to live up to people's faith and expectations that he was who he said he was."

"Other times it's more interest-



John Kay Steel will appear almost three-dimensional in the title role of 'Revolutionary 2.'

ing to think of him as a normal guy with an incredible charismatic presence and power, a troublemaker who asked very astute questions and made people search their own souls for a clearer understanding of life."

The film's outdoor scenes have all been shot in the hills around Jerusalem where spring vegetation has softened the dour stones. The interiors are sets.

When she first came here in January last year to scout locations "I wanted us to be outside more," Marcarelli recalls.

"I didn't realize how the wars through the centuries have destroyed the buildings. I thought something of the Temple might be left, like some columns, or a courtyard."

He pleads no contest

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

UNLIKE an athlete, when a classical musician's competitive days are over, the best part of his career often lies ahead.

At age 30, pianist Daniel Gortler — winner of both the Vina del Mar International Competition in Chile and the Bremen Piano Competition, as well as runner-up in the Munich International Piano Competition and third prize-winner in the Geneva International Piano Competition — has reached just such a crossroads.

"I must admit that I was thinking recently [about] whether I should enter another competition," the Tel Aviv native said last week. "But the only reason to do so is to get more concert dates out of it. I already have plenty of concert dates so there is no real necessity to compete any longer."

Over the past year Gortler has enjoyed several breakthrough engagements that have shifted his career toward the international scene. It all began 13 months ago when Gortler was invited to replace ailing pianist Murray Perahia in a concert with the San Francisco Symphony.

Gortler played the Schumann piano concerto under the baton of Russian superstar maestro Valery Gergiev.

"Gergiev is a very nice guy, yet at the same time quite serious," Gortler recalled. "He was very busy rehearsing the Prokofiev symphony which was on the pro-

gram and had very little time actually for my concerto."

He added, "actually he was quite surging. It was difficult to find a common language with him. Of course, he was most professional, but really there was no time to establish anything else."

Another important project this past year found Gortler in Hamburg playing the piano while wearing a concentration-camp uniform. He was performing in a television film of Marc Neikrug's *Through Roses*, an opus for a narrator (Maximilian Schell) and a small ensemble about a Jewish violinist in Treblinka.

"It was an interesting experience," Gortler said. "We would emerge in this film as the musicians of the concentration camp. But most of the time the camera focused on Pinchas Zukerman, who is sort of the protagonist of the piece."

The musicians recorded the piece for both the film and a CD.

Gortler said that at this stage in his career, local orchestras and musicians are quite supportive.

"At the teenage and wunderkind level there's not that much solidarity for the local boys," he explained. "But once you are past that and you prove yourself, they start to appreciate your work and respect you for that."

BETWEEN PERFORMANCES, Gortler teaches at the Tel Aviv

Rubin Music Academy.

"I teach because I like to. I started as an assistant to Arie Vardi, who was my teacher, and after one year I already had several students of my own," he said. "Now I teach my own students and also help Vardi when he is abroad."

Teaching, Gortler argued, "is very helpful for your own development. It helps me explain certain things in words. And once I make things clear for other people, eventually I make them clearer for myself."

Gortler's international career includes concerts with orchestras such as the Berlin Radio Symphony, the Bavarian Radio Symphony, the New World Symphony, the Atlanta Symphony, the Houston Symphony, and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

He also performs frequently on his home turf. On Thursday night, Gortler is playing in the Mosley Bach Festival at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv. He is performing Bach's D minor piano concerto with the Camerata Women's Orchestra Ramat Hasharon under Menahem Neuberhaus.

On April 13, he begins a series of concerts with the Haifa Symphony Orchestra playing Brahms's second piano concerto under the baton of Gilbert Varga. The following month he performs Mozart's K.503 piano concerto with the Israel Sinfonietta Beersheba under Aharon Harlap.

The arts blossom during Pessah

HELEN KAYE

The 12th annual English Drama Festival gets under way for two consecutive nights on Sunday at Tel Aviv's Yad Labanim with one-act plays performed by community-theater groups from around the country. They include Murray Schigal's *The Typists* from the Sharon Players, *Rahamim*, from the Jerusalem Stage, and from Netanya AACL comes *Neil Simon's The Seduction*. The curtain goes up at 8 p.m. Tickets: NIS 30; NIS 50 for both nights. Tel: (03) 648-5714 (10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 5-7 p.m.).

In Haifa, at the sixth annual Festival of Children's Theater, there'll be prizes for street theater as well as the regular competition for best play. Most of the shows are for children aged four to eight.

English-speakers can enjoy *The Man Who Didn't Want to Open*, a mime play by new immigrant Fabrice Avnu, or *The Emperor's New Clothes*, a retelling of Hans Christian Andersen's famous tale interpreted by the Koldemama Dance Company. There are also two visiting street-theater groups: the No Strings puppet theater from Montreal and a German group who will stage their mime show *Washday*. Playing at 10 different venues in Haifa, it starts Saturday, at 7 p.m. Tickets from NIS 35. Info: (04) 862-0670.

Theater, music and stories with a Jewish flavor fill the two days of *Ma'asir Venigunim* ("Fables and Tunes") on Sunday and Monday at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv.

The seven shows, which will be performed only once each, include *Sitra Kama*, a satire on the religious; *Pan Shensim un Jun Besta* ("From the Nicest and the Best") — a collection of the best Yiddish jokes from the Israel Yiddish Theater performed by the likes of Shmuel Segal and Yankele Bodo in Yiddish, and *Ashbi'ech Dodi*, an evening of songs written by the Yemenite sage Shlomo Shabazi, with Margalit Tzan'ani, Zion Golan and others.



The zany Zitzland troupe will be among the featured acts at the sixth annual Haifa Festival of Children's Theater.

(Koko)

Tickets from NIS 40 to NIS 50. Info: (03) 510-5656.

On Sunday there's also *Magic in Springtime*, set in the lovely national park at Ein Hemed. From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. there'll be workshops, master classes with Cagliostro the Magician (whose school is putting on the festival), an hour-long magic show, a competition for would-be wizards among the kids and more. Info: (03) 369-7403 or 576-6877.

Hoofers such as Barbara Duffy, Lisa Hopkins, Ira Bernstein and Van "the Man" Porter will be tapping up a storm and teaching together with local tap dancers Avi Miller and Ofer Ben at the sixth Jazz Tap Festival from Friday through Wednesday. There'll also

be demonstrations, workshops, master classes, a special course for kids, a jam session and, of course, performances.

These will be at Yad Labanim, Ra'anana, on Saturday, at the Gerard Behar Center in Jerusalem on Monday, both at 9 p.m., and at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv on Tuesday at 7 and 9:30 p.m. Tickets NIS 65 at (03) 620-3039 or ticket offices. Visa holders can get a pair for NIS 85 plus points. Info: (03) 528-1682.

Thursday through Saturday, *Pessah Bach* will fill the Suzanne Dellal and Yaron Yerushalmi halls. Tickets from NIS 40 to NIS 70 at the box office and ticket agencies. Info: (03) 510-5656.

There'll be more Bach, and

Handel, and Brahms, not to mention Purcell, Monteverdi, Rossini and more at the International Festival of Musica Sacra at the Salesian and Sisters of Mary churches in Nazareth, Sunday through Wednesday. Its centerpieces are Bach's *Easter Oratorio* performed by the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra conducted by Avner Itai, and Handel's *Israel in Egypt* performed on period instruments by the Baroque Orchestra of Berlin conducted by Christian Commichau.

These concerts are on Sunday at 4 and 7 p.m. respectively. All other concerts are between noon and 4. Tickets from NIS 65 to NIS 100. Info: (04) 838-4777.

If you prefer sculpture, turn right

at Nahariya and go up to Ma'alot-Tarshiha in Western Galilee and watch sculptors at work. This is the fifth year of "Stone in Galilee," at which 14 sculptors, local and foreign, will sculpt statues from locally-quarried stone.

A group of eight students from the Bezalel Arts Academy will be creating something on the lines of a modern Stonehenge from five enormous rocks. There will also be arts workshops and activities, and you can visit the sculpture garden where this year's works will join those from previous years. Entry free. Info: (04) 997-9682/3/4.

National parks such as the animal park at Kibbutz Tzova — (02) 347952 — also have special activities laid on. There'll be music and

activities for all the family at Beit Govrin — (07) 811020 or 874222 — and "living pictures" from the lives of the Sages and more at Neot Kedumim — (08) 923-3840.

HSO goes for steak over sizzle

THIS morning at 8, when the office opens, the first of about 8,000 subscribers to the Haifa Symphony Orchestra will renew his or her subscription for the 1996/97 season.

While several orchestras have already announced their plans for next season, the HSO is traditionally the first to open its subscription campaign, which offers the public a choice of a 12- or eight-concert season.

Star power may be lacking in the program, admits music director Stanley Sperber. But, he says, "I'm sure Orit [Orbach, HSO principal clarinetist] will do great things. She's always a knockout. And on the whole our subscribers will find compensation in the repertoire. The following season we will probably have more stars again — I already know that Chee-Yun will return with cellist Allison Eldredge."

A close look at the HSO offerings for next season reveals a major symphony in each of the dozen programs, ranging from Mahler's First Symphony at the beginning of the season to Beethoven's Ninth at its conclusion.

"It is definitely my policy to have serious stuff played by the orchestra," says Sperber. "After all, we are a symphony orchestra and we should above all play the major symphonic repertoire."

Sperber admits that organizing each season is a constant battle between himself and general director Ben-Ami Einav. "Show me any music director and general director who don't fight and believe me they are not doing their job," he says.

Sperber tries to "push for contemporary music. But every time I succeed the orchestra gets a lot of letters from angry subscribers who say that when they come to the concert hall they don't want to be educated." *Michael Ajzenstadt*

Those lips! Those eyes! Kiss me Kate Winslett

MATT WOLF LONDON

KATE Winslet's ripe impetuosity in *Sense and Sensibility* may not have won her the Academy Award for which she was nominated, but it has made the young actress a star.

As for the two traits of the title, she knows which one suits her. "I'm sensibility: I am, I am," Winslet said over lunch in north London, talking animatedly while she ate a green salad and smoked Marlboro Lights.

"My fundamental me, my real me, is much more sensibility," she said. "Otherwise, actually, why am I acting, in all honesty? There's an element in all actors of going to the root of certain emotions, digging around inside your soul and chucking things out."

Conversation tumbles out of the 28-year-old actress with an endearing fervor, unrestrained by candor or calculation, her open-faced enthusiasm — those lips! those eyes! — even more engaging face-to-face than on screen.

"I still don't understand why I have this thing about wanting to act so much. But it was always my drive, and if I say I'm going to do something, I do it. I am so incredibly stubborn," she says.

Others use words like "radian" and "passionate" to describe a far livelier screen presence than one sometimes gets from the reigning English rose.

Indeed, England hasn't seen anything like it since Julia Ormond forsook Hackney in east London for the vagaries of Hollywood, even if no single Ormond performance has yet to generate the buzz of Winslet's *Marianne*.

In her first film, *Heavenly Creatures*, Winslet drew audiences into the erotic fantasy turned murderous reality of an English teenager in 1950s New Zealand. Based on a true story, the film was a critical success and got a 1995 Oscar nomination for best adapted screenplay.

The emotions in *Sense and Sensibility* — based on Jane Austen's first novel — are less lethal, if no less volatile.

Playing the lovesick Marianne, middle sister of the financially squeezed Dashwood clan, Winslet fiercely embraces the dictates of the heart against the "prudence and honor and duty" extolled by older sister Elinor (Emma Thompson).

Winslet was talking at the end of a busy week in which she first flew to Los Angeles to test for a film about the *Titanic* to be directed by James Cameron (*The Terminator*). One of the high points of the trip? Eating Caesar salad: "It's so good in California." She returned to London to continue filming her Ophelia in Kenneth Branagh's new screen version of *Hamlet*. Branagh is separated in

real life from Thompson, Winslet's screen sister.

The actress acknowledges she is at that point when anonymity starts to vanish. The restaurant staff offer proof of that, snapping into action to find a table when she walks in.

"It's not like it changes my behavior or anything like that," said Winslet, refusing either to be resentful of the recognition or to form some kind of attitude. "It's better to just ignore it and be who you are."

Winslet's identity seems rooted in growing up in a strong, loving, secure environment. She is the second of four children born in Reading, west of London, to an actor father for whom, Winslet says, "things never really completely kicked off." Her mother is a qualified nanny and older sister Anna, 23, is also an actress.

Theater school in neighboring Maidenhead led to a Sugar Puffs commercial, a short-lived sitcom

called *Get Back*, and her role in *Heavenly Creatures*, which in turn landed Winslet a Hollywood agent — and *Sense and Sensibility*.

She had never read Jane Austen before hearing of *Marianne*. But with the part came a grip on the character expressed with the impassioned intelligence of someone twice her age.

"Marianne is the victim of her own sensibility, which is the thing I found most touching about her," said Winslet, who, since *Sense and Sensibility*, has completed another screen version of a Great British Novel — Thomas Hardy's *Jude the Obscure*, simplified for film purposes to *Jude*.

"She has been so untouched by the world that she knew no different but to be who she was, and she suffered for that," continued the actress, moved that "somebody could be as honest and be so generous with her heart and yet have it still broken." (AP)

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(It) pays homage to the vineyards of peace and its rewards... Ha'aretz

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Hizbullah's tactics

EVEN those who never took seriously utopian visions of a new Middle East must have been startled by Hizbullah leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah's latest pronouncements. In what can only be described as a throwback to a medieval mindset, Nasrallah announced that the March 20 suicide bombing of an Israeli army patrol, which caused the death of an IDF officer, has opened a new era of suicide bombings in the Lebanon war. "It will be the crowning glory of the next phase in the struggle," he said.

Echoing the same idea, Damascus-based Islamic Jihad leader Ramadan Sallah, chosen to head the organization after the assassination of Fathi Shkaki in Malta, pledged that Islamic Jihad will continue to launch suicide attacks against Israelis to create "a balance of terror." It was not that he was against Jews, said Sallah, who used to teach in a major Florida university. "Had they remained in New York, Poland or Russia, we would not have thought of taking up arms against them," he asserted. "But it is something else for them to take over Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Ashkelon."

Sallah boasts that "as Moslems we welcome death for the sake of God and do not have the Jewish attachment for life." But neither he nor other Islamic leaders intend to become suicide bombers. Selflessly, they reserve this honor for young men brainwashed into believing that by killing Jews while killing themselves they are assured a place in paradise.

It may be instructive in this context to heed S. Yizhar, a leading writer and one of Israel's foremost doves. Interviewed by the Hebrew daily *Ma'ariv*, he said, "There is a difference between sending bombs and turning a human being into an explosive object, which is inhuman... There are places where people eat human flesh, with whom there can be no negotiations, because we have no common humanity. There are nations which fight with chemical and biological weapons... Not only are negotiations impossible with such people. They put their humanity in doubt. The Palestinians don't grasp that the suicide bombings are inhuman. I have waited for voices from the Palestinian side which will condemn the suicide war, condemn the very fact that children are sent to become live shells."

Yizhar also makes clear that for all the condemnation of specific terrorist attacks by Yasser Arafat, he has never condemned the phenomenon of suicide bombings as such. In fact, he has lionized such bombers as martyrs and heroes.

It can, of course, be argued that war is killing and risking lives, and that suicide missions are no more than instances in which the risk of death is raised to its ultimate degree. But failure to understand the difference between putting

lives at risk and brainwashing impressionable young men into blowing themselves up betrays (at least to Westerners) nothing less than moral bankruptcy.

Nor should the use of suicide bombers be viewed purely in terms of holy war. Nasrallah makes no secret of the pragmatic, cold-blooded purpose of the struggle. "The attacks of the Hizbullah military arm constitute a means by which we can pressure Israel. They are designed to erode its economy, political position and morale. Our struggle will serve as a bargaining chip in the hands of Lebanon and Syria, which will enable them to negotiate for the return of their rights. The American administration wants the Arabs to negotiate from a position of weakness, which will make their surrender to Israel possible. We aim to prevent that."

This is perhaps the first open confirmation that the Hizbullah, for all its religious and financial ties with Iran, is a Syrian proxy. Its role is to shoot while Damascus talks, and the shooting is expected to create internal pressure in Israel for concessions which will purportedly end the bloodshed. The repeated declarations by Israeli leaders that there is no military solution to the Lebanon bloodletting, and that only a political settlement will bring relief, can only encourage Syria to continue using these tactics.

The most recent incident is indicative of Israel's no-win position. Israeli troops fired not at a village but in the direction of armed guerrillas. Whether the two who were killed are indeed civilians hit by accident is not yet clear, but Prime Minister Shimon Peres was quick to convey his apologies to Syria through the US in the hope that no retaliation will ensue.

The Hizbullah did retaliate nevertheless. Not unreasonably, it can now claim it is the only defender of Lebanese civilians and boast of seriously harming Israel's tourist industry and forcing Galilee residents to live in shelters. The acquisition of such prestige and power, particularly in the face of Israeli inaction, will make recruitment of fighters and suicide bombers easier than ever, and hasten the defection of South Lebanese Army troops. On the other hand, Israeli military retaliation - proclaimed as a futile exercise by its own leaders - will inevitably cause Israeli casualties, which the government is reluctant to endure during an election campaign.

What the government has not done is declare that the continuation of negotiations with Syria depends on a cease-fire on the Lebanon front, and that if no such cessation is effected, it will be Syrian targets in Lebanon rather than its Hizbullah proxies that will have to bear the consequences. If Syria's dictator Hafez Assad is truly interested in peace, he should readily agree to such elementary prerequisites.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FAILED POLICIES

Sir, - Douglas J. Feith ("No alternative to peace," March 31) simplistically argues that "before peace is possible, Palestinian Arabs must develop both peaceable intentions and political institutions that have credibility and authority."

How does Mr. Feith suggest that these credible institutions develop under what he seems to imply are the best solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, namely the status quo between 1967 and 1993? The very reason official Palestinian institutions could not develop in the occupied territories was due to the Israeli occupation.

What comes first - the process of state-building superseding peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, or the development of peace and along with it the evolutionary process of political institutionalization? And how are the Palestinians expected to develop "peaceable intentions" in light of the continued Israeli occupation of their land and collective punishment meted out to them by the Israeli army, such as the demolition of homes and the mass

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Sir, - It was a pleasure to read D.J. Feith's article in the March 25 issue. At last, a reasoned, concrete attack on the Peres government's misleading "peace" slogans.

The writer was not merely content to criticize the government on this score, but also pointed out that the "peace" slogan was not just misleading but harmful for Israel's psyche.

Why can't you occasionally find native Israeli critics who have something constructive to say on the subject? The great majority of your government-bashing articles or letters to the editor contain nothing but appeals to patriotism, Zionism, "love for Judaism," and similar cliches. I am all for these virtues, but they are no substitute for intelligent discussion of the issues.

PROF. K. WEISER

Haifa.

TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE

Sir, - The fact that Nadia Matar was cleared of any wrongdoing was definitely good news. But was justice served? It seems to me that the entire proceedings were a mockery of justice.

Justice will be served when an honest citizen exercising his or her rights can depend on the law enforcement system for protection, fairness and above all else honesty. Can we depend on this system when seven policemen can perjure themselves in open court? Can we depend on the system when there is enough evidence for the head of Jerusalem's riot squad to be indicted himself for violence toward peaceful demonstrators?

What message does the court give to these men entrusted with upholding the law for apparently feeling that they are above the law? As the case was dropped, there will be no court censure when they should be indicted for perjury.

AVI AUERBACH

Eilat.

ETHIOPIAN HERITAGE CENTER

Sir, - Many thanks to Batsheva Tsur for her favorable and informative review of the opening of the Institute for the Culture of Ethiopian Jewry on March 3. May we point out that the members of the Ethiopian Jewish community have decided unanimously that their first preference is to have the permanent building built in Jerusalem. Only if that is not possible will it be established in Tel Aviv.

With the help of the Jerusalem Municipality and the Israel Lands Administration, we seem to be moving closer to our goal of building a large building that will house the museum and all our other activities.

DR. ELY BEN-GAL,
Director General,
Behalachin - The Institute for the Culture of Ethiopian Jewry
Tel Aviv.

USEFULNESS OUTLIVED
Sir, - Whatever the merits of the Sharm e-Sheikh meeting may have been in practical terms, one of its most important aspects was the impressive array of Arab leaders who had one common objective: To fight the terror threat aimed at their own existence.

For the first time since the Israel-Arab conflict erupted, they have given a clear demonstration that we are fighting on the same side, that they can still qualify as good Moslems when cooperating with us to defeat Moslem extremists.

Even more telling is the implied warning to Arafat: Stop playing games with our enemies!

Clearly, for the vast majority of Arabs, the Palestinians have outlived their usefulness as the symbol of Arab unity.

GEORGE J. ELY
Herzliya.



Business as usual

JONATHAN BLASS

On Saturday night, Katyusha rockets fell in the Galilee Panhandle and Western Galilee. Today, Prime Minister and Defense Minister Shimon Peres is due to leave for a tour of Oman and Qatar to promote Israeli business interests there. The security situation in the North did not move Peres, in his capacity as defense minister, to change his plans and remain in the country.

By departing just before the Passover holiday, as citizens of the North were being threatened by Hizbullah terror and their Pessah preparations disrupted, the premier was sending a clear message to the nation: the problems of the citizens of Galilee are not your problems. They are the concern only of those in the shelters.

If the prime minister can go about business as usual in spite of the Katyushas in Galilee, so can everyone else. After all, compared to the premier, what can the man in the street in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv do to help the residents of Kiryat Shmona or Nahariya?

We are being taught to be apathetic and are told that it is a sign, not of callousness, but of strength. We are asked to believe that we frustrate the terrorists when we show indifference to the murder of our brothers.

This indifference, encouraged by the behavior of an Israeli government that does not send representatives to the funerals of terror victims, that deliberately plays down the significance of the escalating number of terror deaths, is destroying something very basic and very good in the fabric of Israeli society - the sense of extended family that had until recently united us all.

Not long ago, immigrants from the United States would contrast the warmth felt in Israel, where on buses a crying baby would be

offered, unsolicited, bananas by passengers who had never met either the baby or mother before, to the coldness felt in large American cities where people would try to avoid eye contact on the streets. The Genovese murder in New York, where a woman was murdered as her neighbors watched but did not call the police as they "didn't want to get involved" was

Katyushas in Kiryat Shmona? Who, except for those who live there, really cares?

something that could never happen in Israel, where involvement was a way of life.

NO LONGER. Apathy and amnesia have triumphed, with more than a little help from interested parties. Peres's political fate, and that of the government, is dependent on Israel's losing that sense of involvement, on allowing themselves to forget almost instantaneously the murder of fellow Jews by terrorists sheltered by Peres's PLO "partners" to the Oslo process.

Political pundits predict that Hamas terror will influence the elections only if, God forbid, there are terrorist attacks just before election day. Even then, if terror strikes at Israel's periphery - in the North or in Judea, Samaria or Gaza - it will be accepted as part of a routine to which we have already resigned ourselves in spite of our

overwhelming military superiority. Without noticing it, money - Peres's trip to the Gulf states to drum up business for Israeli corporations - has become more important than the defense minister's responsibility to stay at home and come up with steps to deter attacks on Kiryat Shmona.

Katyushas in Kiryat Shmona? Who, except for those who live there, really cares? A business deal with the emir is a different story altogether.

Israeli society's loss of compassion is a process that can and should be reversed. Not just for the sake of the residents of Kiryat Shmona, but to preserve the nature of the Jewish state. After reporting on the Katyushas and Peres's jaunt to the Gulf, the radio announced the results of Saturday's football matches as if nothing at all had happened, as if despite the Katyushas, they were still important.

But in the shadow of the rockets they are not. If, after terror attacks, football and basketball games throughout the country were to be canceled, and theaters and movie-houses closed in solidarity, if a week of national mourning were declared when an attack should unfortunately prove fatal, one wonders how long any government would be allowed to pursue a policy of restraint that enables Israeli citizens to be murdered with impunity.

Today, as the tempo of terror accelerates, as our natural warmth and involvement are eroded and replaced by the callousness of despair, it is a suggestion worthy of consideration.

The writer, rabbi of Neveh Tzuf in Samaria, heads *Ratzon Yehuda*, a rabbinical training program for graduates of Yeshivot Hesder.

Spot the difference

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

Both the Labor Party and the Likud-Tsomet-Gesher alignment lists for the 14th Knesset have their imperfections and distortions. Yet, these two lists - each of which includes in its first 45 places 17 candidates who were not members of the 13th Knesset - are an excellent reflection of Israeli reality and the different images each party wants to convey to the public.

The Israeli reality is responsible for the similarities in the two lists. First, each has an impressive array of generals in their "opening 10." Labor has one former chief of staff (Ehud Barak), one major-general (Ori Orr) and two brigadier-generals (Binyamin Ben-Eliezer and Ephraim Sneh). The Likud has one former chief of staff (Rafael Eitan) and two major-generals (Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Mordechai). Both also have several candidates who are members of political families. In Labor, Uzi Baram's father was Moshe Baram - a former MK and minister (4th-8th Knessets). Ephraim Sneh's father was MK Moshe Sneh (1st-7th Knesset), and Yael Dayan is the daughter of former MK and minister Moshe Dayan (4th-10th Knessets), and the granddaughter of former MK Shmuel Dayan (1st-3rd Knessets).

This is even more extensive in the Likud-led list. Ze'ev Binyamin Begin is the son of Menachem Begin (1st-10th Knessets), Ehud and Yossi Olmert are the sons of former MK Mordechai Olmert (3rd-4th Knessets), Dan Meridor is the son of former MK Eilam Meridor (4th-6th Knessets) and Tzahi Hanegbi is the son of Geula Cohen (8th-12th Knessets). In addition to the two Olmert brothers, the Likud-Tsomet-Gesher list also includes the two Levy brothers, David and Maxim.

In all these cases, except that of Sneh, father (or mother) and son (or daughter) belonged to the same political camp. Another similarity is that apparently neither party is capable of properly representing the new immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Both Labor and the Likud placed a Russian new immigrant in the 45th slot, which is not guaranteed to provide a Knesset seat. Such a placement does not reflect the fact that there are over half a million recent immigrants from the former Soviet Union (more if you add the immigrants from the 1970s). There will probably be at least half a dozen MKs of Russian origin in the 14th Knesset, but most of them will represent Natan Sharansky's new party Yisrael Ba'aliya.

BUT HERE the similarities end. While the Labor list is extremely diversified - and intentionally so - the Likud list is much more

Both the Labor and Likud lists are an excellent reflection of Israeli reality

homogeneous. The Likud list includes in addition to two sets of siblings, seven Rafael Eitanas and seven David Levys. At least a fifth of the candidates on the list are Jerusalemites, including Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert.

While the Likud doesn't have a single non-Jew in its first 45 slots, Labor has four: two Moslem Arabs, one Christian Arab (Nadia Hilu - a woman) and a Druze. Labor also has an Ethiopian and six women on its list compared with the Likud alignment's three women candidates. In addition, Labor's representation is distributed more evenly in geographical and sectoral terms.

Another difference is that while the Likud has "only" four PhDs on its list (Begin, Eilahu Ben-Elissar, Yehuda Lankri and Yossi Olmert), Labor has four professors (Shevah Weiss, David Liba'i, Shlomo Ben-Ami and Shimon Shetreet) and another two PhDs (Yossi Beilin and Ra'anan Cohen).

However, the most significant difference between the two lists is that while that of Labor seems more dovish than the one it presented to the 13th Knesset (two hawks left to form the Third Way and several others were pushed to lower places on the list), that of the Likud alignment seems more hawkish (partially because the number of representatives of the former Liberal Party is diminished). But this fact is probably not as significant as might appear at first sight.

There is no doubt that should there be no progress in the peace process with Syria and Lebanon, and no reduction in Moslem fundamentalist terror, the Labor Party will revert to more hawkish positions. On the other hand, should the peace process advance smoothly and terror diminish, the Likud will be forced to adopt more pragmatic, dovish positions.

The writer is a political scientist.

A Pessah issue

BRUCE BRILL

One aspect of the Pessah story that has accompanied the Jews' Diaspora experience has been the issue of dual loyalty. The Exodus story begins with a new Pharaoh saying to his people: "Behold the people of the children of Israel... let us deal wisely with them; lest... it come to pass, that when any war should chance, they also join our enemies, and fight against us." (Exodus 1:8-10). The Hebrews of Egypt were contributive and loyal; Pharaoh's accusation was entirely false. His decision to treat them as a potential fifth column created the enmity around which the Pessah story developed.

Just as in the case of the Egyptian prototype, Diaspora Jews have an excellent record of loyalty to their adopted lands. Yet they have been extremely sensitive to the accusation of dual loyalty and have had their share of enemies who would "deal wisely with them."

The Purim holiday recalls just such an instance. More recently, Captain Alfred Dreyfus's false incrimination as a spy against his native France sent shock waves throughout a nationally self-conscious French Jewry just over 100 years ago. It took years to prove his innocence and establish Dreyfus as the loyal patriot he was.

Wouldn't it be nice if Jonathan Pollard could similarly be magically transformed from the treasonous criminal he is perceived to be by the American public and added to the long and distinguished list of Jewish American heroes? His passing classified information to Israel is seen as a terrible embarrassment. Many American Jews, American Jewish organizations and Israel herself would prefer it if

provides for the mutual exchange of vital intelligence between Israel and the US. In "Appasement of Iraq made me a Spy," (*Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 15, 1991), Pollard accuses his supervisors of suppressing information vital to Israel. This brought him to assume the responsibility himself. "I'd rather be in jail for life than 'sitting shiva' (mourning) for hundreds of thousands of Israelis," Pollard wrote.

Pollard behaved correctly - and as a good American - in light of the Nuremberg Judgments, requiring him to act on behalf of potential innocent victims. Pollard's act, then, was not an act of treason against America, it rather foiled the un-American treachery of his superiors. An "offensive" for Pollard's release, stressing this line, might prove to be the most effective way to help Pollard, assuage American Jews' dual loyalty dilemma... and celebrate Pessah.

Diaspora Jews are extremely sensitive to the dual loyalty accusation

admitted his criminality and begged for a reduced sentence. All this was done to win him favorable consideration.

It didn't work. Pollard received the maximum penalty and the dual loyalty question was not kept at bay. Over the past decade, hardly a week has gone by without some aspect of the Pollard affair appearing in the media. The "knowtow and cooperate" approach has only served to keep it alive.

When will those Jewish organizations that adopted a "no position" position on Pollard, in the hope of not making an "issue" of the issue realize that as long as Pollard remains in jail, those who wish to sour US-Israel relations have a convenient tool?

YET THERE is a larger question: What compelled Pollard to pass classified information to a foreign - albeit friendly - country? The 1983 US-Israel Binational Intelligence Exchange Agreement

The writer is a Middle East security analyst.

POSTSCRIPTS

WRITER ELMORE Leonard, on his secret to good writing: "I try to leave out the parts that people skip."

A DRUNKEN New Zealander named Grant Shmitt thought he found a comfortable place to sleep of his condition. Unfortunately, what he thought was a bed of moss was, in fact, a trench of cement.

By the time he awoke, he had set fast. He was noticed only three days later by a passerby.

Sexual pioneer with a dark side

IF the start of this century's revolution in sexual attitudes could be pinned on one person, it would be Marie Stopes, founder of the British Empire's first birth-control clinic.

Stopes was a sexual pioneer in the 1920s in a world still bound by the rigid mores of the Victorian era.

The opening of the clinic just over 75 years ago was radical enough, but it paled beside the influence of Stopes's book *Married Love*, published in 1918, which preached the unheard-of notion that women should enjoy sex.

But the humanitarian who vowed to bring sexual fulfillment to the masses had a dark side. Stopes was also an advocate of eugenics — the selective breeding of humans — and treated her own husband with astonishing emotional brutality.

Stopes has been credited with transforming the sex lives of millions. To an ignorant male-dominated world, where women were expected to merely endure sex, Stopes introduced foreplay and declared that a mutually satisfying sex life was the key to the perfect marriage.

Married Love was a huge success. It was translated into 14 languages and sold over a million copies. In 1935, a group of American academics ranked it one of the most influential works of the previous 50 years, ahead of Einstein's *Theory of Relativity*.

"We could arguably lay much of the blame for our over-optimistic expectations of marriage squarely on her shoulders," wrote a reviewer of a recent biography of Stopes.

What was most astonishing about *Married Love* was that, at 37, Stopes was a virgin when she wrote it.

In a rare legal case, Stopes had her first marriage annulled in 1916 because it had proved sexually unfulfilling and was never consummated.

This was clearly a woman who was not going to put up with an unsatisfactory sex life, but it was also an early hint of the sheer, overriding force of her personality.

Stopes was married for a second time in 1918 to Humphrey Verdon-Roe, an aeronautical pioneer whose wealth freed her to devote her time to writing and carrying on her mission.

But while preaching marital bliss, Stopes herself was a cruel and domineering wife.

She forced Roe to write, at her dictation, a letter freeing her from sexual fidelity because he was unable to satisfy her.

Eventually Roe was banished to the attic of the 18th-century mansion they shared and had to earn permission to visit family rooms by doing household chores.

The couple's son, born when Stopes was 44, was equally dominated, although adored, by his mother, who was growing odder as she aged.

Harry Stopes-Roe was forced to wear either kilts or woolen trousers as a child because his mother was convinced anything else would damage his genitals.

When Harry finally rebelled and chose a bride for himself, his mother objected furiously that his fiancée wore glasses and that the purity of her descendants could be damaged by this tiny imperfection.

She wrote her son out of her will and when she died in 1958, the mansion was left to the Royal Society of Literature and Harry received the 13-volume *Greater Oxford Dictionary*.

Stopes's opposition to the marriage may have been partly rooted in possessiveness, but it was also a potent display of her eugenic convictions.

She believed the human race was in decline and that only selective breeding among perfect individuals — like herself — could save it.

She urged the sterilization of



Marie Stopes, founder of the British Empire's first birth-control clinic, was also an advocate of eugenics.

mothers with physical or mental disabilities and described her birth-control clinic as "a sure light in our racial darkness."

When a deaf-mute man wrote to her for advice on birth control, she rebuked him for even contemplating sex and then wrote to a charity declaring that people with such disabilities should not be allowed to have children.

Recent critics have said she was also a supporter of Hitler, because she sent him a volume of her poems, *Love Songs for Young Lovers*.

Her son has dismissed the idea. "It was a perversion to suggest she admired Hitler. She was anti-Nazi. Sending the poems was an example of her 'megalomania,'" said Stopes-Roe.

By the beginning of World War II, Stopes had given up proselytizing and turned her attention to writing poetry and literature.

She was disgusted that she was remembered solely as a birth-control pioneer.

"She was sick to death of us all. She had taught the man in the street to heave overboard the prurience and taboos of centuries so that he could soar up to the ultimate fulfillment of bliss — and what had he done? The oaf had used her gift like an extra gadget in the lavatory," wrote one obituarist. (Reuter)

From one Jew to 2,000

BEFORE World War II, the University of Southern California had a *numerous* *clausus*, or quota, system for its professional schools, striking in its simplicity.

One Jewish student was admitted to the medical school, one to the dental school and one to the law school.

Those statistics have changed, as Dr. Steven B. Sample, president of the private institution, told Jewish community leaders he hosted at a recent luncheon. Currently, the Jewish presence on campus encompasses 2,000 to 2,500 students, or 8-10 percent of the total enrollment, and one-third of all deans and professors.

Perhaps not coincidentally, the academic standing of USC — once known mainly for its athletic prowess — has risen sharply in the last few decades.

"The Jewish contributions have been immense," said Sample at a campus luncheon. "Our ties to the Jewish community are as strong as those of any other American university." Founded by the Methodist Church in 1880 and long considered a WASP bastion inhospitable to minorities, the USC turnaround has been startling. As recently as the 1970s, USC elicited howls of protest from the Jewish community when it announced the establishment of a Middle East Studies Center, funded entirely by Arab oil money.

The center, delicately described by Sample as "a misstep," was stillborn and the money returned to its donors.

The transformation of USC can be credited to a number of factors.

USC, once a bastion of the WASP establishment, has come a long way from the days of its antisemitic quotas, Tom Tugend reports from Los Angeles

One is the change in American society from the pre-World War II era, when job listings in the *Los Angeles Times* routinely carried the proviso, "Only whites and Christians need apply." Another is the advent of a more enlightened leadership at USC, which was also mindful that its Jewish alumni tended to be unusually successful and generous to their alma mater.

Not least is the work of Joseph Roos, who was hired 15 years ago as a community relations consultant by the university.

The 87-year-old Roos, a legendary pioneer in battling antisemitism and hate groups, was honored at the luncheon for his "tireless dedication in fighting injustice and as a model for service to the community."

AMONG USC's current programs and rela-

tionships, noted Sample, are a Jewish studies curriculum attracting 500 undergraduates, including many non-Jews; active academic exchanges and joint studies with the neighboring Hebrew Union College, a relationship Sample hopes to extend to HUC's new Skirball Cultural Center; and ties to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University.

Sample is working toward the establishment of a Jewish studies center and fundraising is under way for an endowed chair in Jewish studies.

Cinema-school senior Joey Nussbaum cited his own career at USC as a good example of how things look from the students' perspective.

It started when, as a lonely freshman, Nussbaum was invited by campus Hillel director Rabbi Susan Laemmle to an Erev Shabbat celebration, and he was on his way.

Now president of the USC Jewish Student Union, Nussbaum worked with Hillel, fellow students and faculty to found or strengthen an annual Jewish awareness week, a Jewish filmmakers forum, the residential Bayit and SChalom housing, both with kosher kitchens, Rosh Hodesh celebrations for women, and joint dialogue groups with Arab and black students.

Also available are a study program in Israel, a joint USC-HUC degree in religion, Hillel activities and lectures and symposia on Jewish topics.

"Whatever I needed Jewishly," the graduating Nussbaum said, "it was there."

EPA admits dioxin's harmful effects

THE US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has acknowledged the harmful effects of dioxin, a chemical released mainly by paper mills and incinerators.

According to a preliminary report, "low doses of dioxin can cause cancer and infertility, and even interfere with fetal development, even at the background levels that most people have in their bodies."

The final results of the four-year study will be published later this year.

It is the bleaching of paper products that produces so much dioxin, contaminating air and water

EARTHLY CONCERNS D'VORA BEN SHAUL

sources and the subsequent incineration of paper products that pollute the air, say the experts.

For this reason, many people are pressing for more unbleached paper products in everything from sanitary supplies and disposable diapers to coffee filters.

Dioxin has been suspected for a number of years. It now appears that in order to cause harm the dioxin must bind with a number of receptors called Ah receptors on cells. Just why this bonding happens in some people and not in others is not understood, but some

scientists say that this may mean that there is no level of dioxin low enough to protect some people from its effects.

In the meantime, the industries involved have mounted a massive campaign to try and show that dioxin is harmless and that the entire issue is a by-product of what they term "ecosteria" or, in other words, ecological hysteria.

They have found new friends in the Congress. After the last US congressional elections, a Republican-controlled Congress — known for strong anti-environ-

mental stands — canceled the appearance of a researcher sympathetic to environmentalists.

Instead, the Congress invited Michael Gough, a conservative think-tank member from the Cato Institute, and Kay Jones of Zephyr Consulting in Seattle. Both are known for their criticism of the EPA report and their support of industry. Both have worked extensively for industries that produce dioxin.

The EPA plans to release its full report later this year. According to Linda Birnbaum, one of its authors, there will be more detail about research, but the conclusions will remain the same.

Inadmissible evidence only counts when it makes a difference

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before Justices Dov Levin, Givriel Bach, Elyahu Mazza, Mishael Cheshin, and Yitzhak Zamir, in the matter of the State of Israel, appellant, versus Yoram Abutbul, respondent (F.H.1C) 188/94.

LAW REPORT ASHER FELIX LANDAU

JUSTICE BACH also adhered to his previous opinion. He agreed with Justice Zamir that any reasonable doubt as to the judge's having been influenced by the inadmissible evidence worked in the defendant's favor. In the present case, however, there was no place for a reasonable doubt.

His finding on this aspect was not based only on the judge having mentioned the polygraph test in his judgment. He referred to it twice, in different passages, without commenting that it was inadmissible and that he had disregarded it. Moreover, the judge stated the complainant had apparently undergone the test successfully, the defendant had tried to minimize its importance, and his counsel had vigorously opposed it. Referring to all these features in his judgment surely raised at least a reasonable doubt as to whether he did not rely on this evidence, particularly in view of the sharp conflict of evidence between the complainant and the defendant.

It was important, in his opinion, to direct judges that if they referred to inadmissible evidence, they should clarify that they disregarded it in reaching their conclusions.

JUSTICE LEVIN concurred with Justice Bach. The trial court, he said, had no need to refer to the polygraph evidence in its judgment. That it did so raised at least a doubt whether its purpose was not to strengthen and explain why it preferred the complainant's version to the defendant's.

Moreover, the whole occurrence was strange and the evidence of both the complainant and the defendant was full of contradictions and surprising allegations. The objective evidence too was insufficient to dispel doubts as to the defendant's guilt.

JUSTICE MAZZA accepted Justice Zamir's legal analysis of

the principles involved. He also accepted the presumption that the trial court was not influenced by the inadmissible evidence, noting that the strength of that presumption depends on the circumstances of each particular case. He also commented there was no conflict between the members of the court as to the principles involved.

He also held that where there was no other sufficient evidence to support conviction, and there was at least a reasonable doubt as to whether the trial court had been influenced by the inadmissible evidence, the defendant was entitled to be acquitted. On the other hand, less than a reasonable doubt on that point would not justify invalidating the judgment.

He agreed with Justice Bach that judges should be directed to make it clear that if they referred to inadmissible evidence, they did not rely on it in any way.

Despite the judge's mentioning the complainant's polygraph test, Justice Mazza continued, he was satisfied the judge had not relied upon it in convicting Abutbul. A close reading of the admissible evidence and the judgment showed clearly that the judge believed the complainant and disbelieved the defendant.

Although the complainant's evidence contained some surprising passages, it was clearly, on the face of it, far more convincing than the defendant's evasive testimony. In his opinion, therefore, there was no justification for the appeal court's invalidating the trial court's judgment.

IN THE result, and by majority decision, the District Court's judgment was restored as decided by Justice Zamir.

Yiska Leibowitz, former senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state, and Prof. Kenneth Mann and Shimon Shover appeared for Abutbul.

The judgment was given on February 28, 1996.

This is the second of two parts.

ABUTBUL was convicted in the Tel Aviv District Court of rape and other offenses. He appealed to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the inadmissible evidence of a polygraph test undergone by the complainant had been wrongly admitted at his trial and could have influenced the result. The court, by majority decision, allowed the appeal (*The Jerusalem Post*, January 10, 1994) and the court president acceded to the state's request to order a rehearing.

Justice Zamir analyzed section 56 of the Evidence Ordinance (New Version) of 1971. It provides that no judgment in a criminal trial shall be based on inadmissible evidence admitted by error or inadvertence; nevertheless, the judgment shall not be invalidated by an appeal court "unless, in the opinion of the court, the accused would not have been convicted if such evidence had not been given, or there was no other sufficient evidence to support conviction."

Justice Zamir was satisfied that the trial court did not take the inadmissible evidence into account and that there was ample other evidence to support the conviction. He proposed, therefore, that the appeal court's first judgment be set aside, that Abutbul's conviction be confirmed, and that the Supreme Court pass sentence afresh after hearing counsel's submissions.

Justice Cheshin adhered to his original opinion that Abutbul's appeal be dismissed. He agreed with the presumption that the trial judge disregarded inadmissible evidence. He differed from Justice Zamir as to remitting the case to the lower court being the most desirable course.

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הכנסת הארבע

The Nation

Minimum Wage, Maximum Debate

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

ALTHOUGH many Republicans are loath to admit it, there is an undeniable logic to Democratic proposals to raise the \$4.25-an-hour minimum wage.

That logic goes like this: if a plant is thirsty, water it; if a tire is losing air, fill it; if the pay of low-wage workers keeps them mired in poverty, then simply raise it — if necessary, by legislation.

For President Clinton and the many Democrats pushing for a higher minimum wage, such a step would be one way to narrow the growing income gap between Americans on the bottom rungs and those on the top. The Democratic plan to raise the wage to \$5.15 over two years would also be a tidy way to stop the incomes of low-wage workers from falling further behind inflation.

In an election year, there's a lot of political logic at work, too. With three-fourths of Americans supporting an increase in the minimum wage, and with the wage gap growing as a public issue, the Democrats see a higher minimum wage as a political slam-dunk.

In large measure that explains why Democrats pushed the issue onto center stage in Congress last week and why Mr. Clinton made it the subject of his weekly radio address yesterday. Depicting their party as the friend of Joe and Jane Lurchpail, the Democrats said that raising the minimum

to \$5.15 would increase the wages of approximately 4 million workers now earning \$4.25 an hour, and of another 8 million earning between \$4.26 and \$5.14 an hour.

As the Administration's chief cheerleader on the issue, Robert B. Reich, the Secretary of Labor, has repeatedly pointed out that the \$8,500 that a full-time minimum-wage worker earns each year is so far below the poverty line that the worker would most likely need welfare and food stamps to support a family. With the poverty line set at \$15,600 for a family of four, one full-time worker would need to make \$7.90 an hour to climb above that line. Mr. Reich also notes that because of the corrosive effects of inflation, the minimum wage — which was last increased five years ago tomorrow — is 31 percent below where it was in 1979 and will soon be at its lowest point in 40 years.

Lifting All Boats

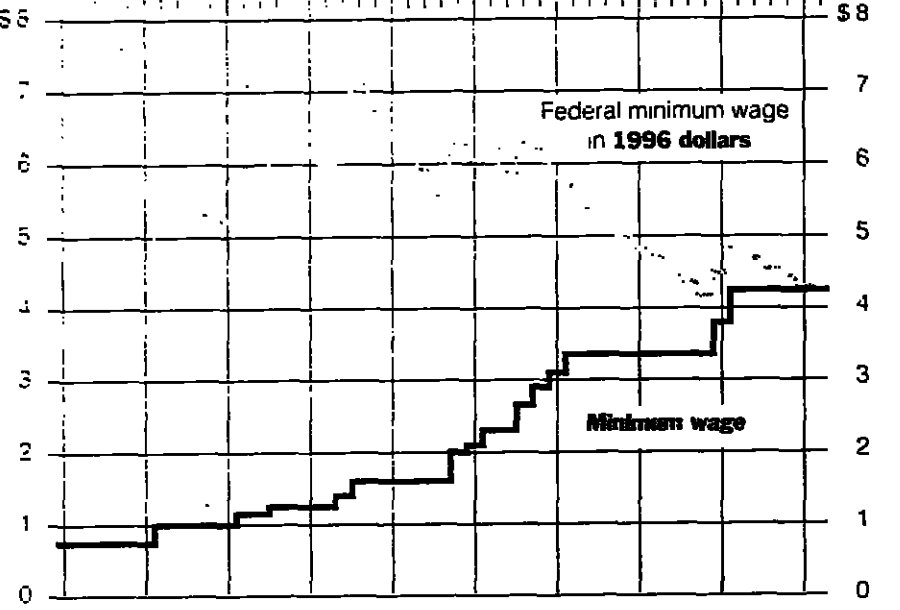
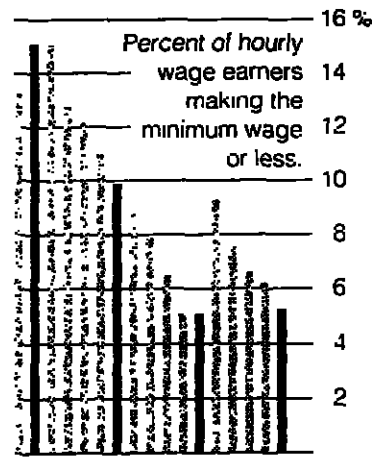
"Some people want us to believe that the typical minimum-wage worker is a teenager flipping hamburgers," Mr. Reich said. "That's simply not the case. Most minimum-wage workers are over 20 years old, and 40 percent of them are the sole breadwinners in their family."

Democrats look to a higher minimum wage as a way for a rising tide of economic growth to lift all boats, not just the yachts.

For many Republicans, the Democratic drive to lift the minimum wage is equal parts junk economics and cheap politics.

Inflation's Squeeze On the Lowest Paid

Congress established the first minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, during the Depression as part of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The value of the minimum wage, as measured in 1996 dollars, has fallen 31 percent since 1979. As buying power has fallen, so has the percentage of hourly employees working for the minimum or less.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The New York Times



\$4.50 AN HOUR A stock worker at a drug store on West 42d Street in Manhattan.

Eager to show that they too are concerned about the poor, Republicans argue that lifting the minimum wage will result in layoffs for tens of thousands of low-wage workers because many of those jobs would be eliminated or shifted overseas.

In Senate debate last week, Senator Bob Dole, the all-but-annointed Republican candidate for President, said: "There are going to be a lot of young people who lose their jobs. Many are black teenagers, and many are young people whose parents live below the poverty line."

Senator Don Nickles, Republican of Oklahoma, said a higher minimum wage would cause many employers to hire fewer unskilled workers once they became more expensive to employ. "Instead of helping people get on the economic ladder, the Democrats are pulling the economic ladder up and not enabling people to get on."

Senator Dole may have won last week's legislative battle by maneuvering to prevent the Senate from voting on a higher minimum wage, but the Democrats say President Clinton is winning the public relations war by showing his concern for the beleaguered American worker.

Just Politics

Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic pollster, said, "People believe that somebody who works a 40-hour week ought to make a wage they can live on, and the fact that Republicans oppose that notion is incredibly damning of them to voters."

Supporters of a higher minimum received some unexpected new moral ammunition last week when a study found that chief executives' pay, with stock options included, soared 31 percent last year, the highest jump in a decade, putting their median pay at \$5 million.

Republicans insist that Mr. Clinton's push for a higher minimum wage is not quite the high-minded enterprise the Democrats suggest. "They know it has no chance of passing," Senator Nickles said. "They're just trying to score political points."

Nonetheless, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York and a handful of other Republican Senators, perhaps sensing which way the political winds are blowing, last week announced their support for a higher minimum wage.

Some minimum-wage workers say it is patronizing for Republicans to assert that a higher minimum wage would wallop the poor. Lawrence Ware, a \$4.25-an-hour temporary employee with the New York City Human Resources Administration, took issue with the Republicans, saying: "It makes me feel like they prefer the cliché, 'The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.' They don't really care much about poor people." Like many low-wage workers, Mr. Ware said he doubted that a higher minimum would cost his job. The Clinton Administra-



\$5.05 AN HOUR News vendors at the Port Authority bus terminal in Manhattan.



\$5.00 AN HOUR A parking-lot attendant on West 26th Street in Manhattan.

tion and many Democrats point to several recent academic studies that buttress this view. The best-known study was conducted by two Princeton professors, David Card and Alan Krueger, who surveyed 331 fast-food restaurants in New Jersey when the state raised its minimum wage by 80 cents, to \$5.05 an hour, in 1992. (Ten states have minimum wages that are above the Federal level). The professors found that even though the restaurants gave the 19 percent increase to their many minimum-wage

workers, the higher minimum did not cause a drop in the restaurants' employment.

At the American Economics Association convention last January in San Francisco, Robert Solow, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, presided over a panel discussion in which conservatives and liberals crossed swords.

But, he said, a consensus emerged that "the employment effect of a moderate increase in the minimum wage would be very, very small."

Talking Head

The Making of the Rhetorical Presidency

Continued from page 1

pression was allowed in schools, that the same First Amendment that bars establishment of a state religion also guarantees the free exercise of religion. He called for cutting or reshaping affirmative action programs that foster reverse discrimination or impose quotas, while defending the broad goals of affirmative action.

Then, in the autumn, he re-established his Democratic credentials, defining himself as the defender of education spending, environmental protection, Medicare and Medicaid. And in a third set of speeches, beginning with the State of the Union, he has been taking stands — on the V-chip in television sets, school

Rather suddenly, on theme upon theme, Clinton's speeches began to portray a man full of conviction.

uniforms and school competency tests — to build a Democratic, child-based values agenda of his own that strikes a chord in anxious parents.

As political tools the speeches have been masterful. Mr. Clinton often speaks of values and proclaims things that are flatly right or wrong, thus erasing the impression he created in his first two years that he was short on core convictions.

Theme by theme, Mr. Clinton has pulled up his favorable poll ratings in such a methodical way that if he wins re-election in November journalists and political strategists will probably be able to go back like archeologists and examine the new strata of support he

gained with each new speech series.

But is this governance? Will there come a time when the American public will be tempted to shriek like Eliza Doolittle to her suitor Freddy, "Words! Words! Words! I'm so sick of words!"?

Limits of Exhortation

"I think speeches can only carry you so far," said Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "It is the bully pulpit, but ultimately you can only do so much exhorting. In some ways I think he's almost reached the limit of it."

Certainly that is what Senator Bob Dole is counting on when he tries to turn his own inability to articulate a vision into a plus by criticizing Mr. Clinton as all talk.

Some of Mr. Clinton's aides argue that in this overamplified age a Presidential speech works like a bank shot in billiards. The President makes a speech. The speech rebounds and mobilizes public opinion. And public opinion moves another sector of society to act.

They point to Mr. Clinton's discourses on the V-chip, noting that after he spoke repeatedly about how it would allow parents to control what their children watch and then summoned entertainment executives to the White House, the executives agreed to produce a voluntary television rating system.

But that downplays the fact that telecommunications legislation that Mr. Clinton had signed contained another prod: if the industry didn't come up with a ratings system, the Government would.

There is also a question of whether a speaker is leading public opinion or following it. The historian Doris Kearns Goodwin notes that when John F. Kennedy in a campaign speech called for the peace corps, "people came forward and wanted to join this non-existing organization. There was something out there, a chord he was touching, but he gave it a name."

Was Mr. Clinton doing the same thing last week when, appearing before a conference of governors in

Palisades, N.Y., he spoke out against "social promotion" in schools and called on the states to use competency tests? Or was he, as a number of Republican governors charged, simply usurping an idea that they had already agreed on, giving it his own imprimatur?

Even if that is the case, the public is not objecting. "The first years of the Clinton Presidency one did not see him using his rhetorical power," said Kathleen

Hall Jamieson, the dean of the Ammenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania. "You now see him using the rhetorical power of the Presidency."

She added, "The notion that you need to pass things as an indication of leadership is an archaic notion in an age in which the premise of the Republican Congress is that less government is better."

A Man of His Words

President Clinton's speeches over the last year have announced new roles for himself and new themes for his Presidency. A sampling:

Dallas, April 7, 1995: "We have entered a new era. For years, out here in the country, the old political categories have basically been defunct, and a new political discussion has been begging to be born. It must now be so in Washington as well. The old labels of liberal and conservative, spender and cutter, even Democrat and Republican are not what matter most anymore. What matters most is finding practical, pragmatic solutions. . . . Ideological purity is for partisan extremists."

Georgetown University, July 6: "We can't restore the American dream unless we can find some way to bring the American people closer together. Therefore how we resolve these differences is as important as what specific position we advocate. I think we have got to move beyond the vision and resentment to common ground. We've got to go beyond cynicism to a sense of possibility."

Houston, Oct. 17: "And we don't have to go back to the time where we say to an elderly couple, if they're lucky enough to both live and be happy and they're way up in their 70's and 80's and they're still together, but they don't have much money and one of them needs to go into a nursing home, you've got to sell your house, you've got to sell your car, you've got to clean out your bank account or your spouse can't get any help. Do you really want to give those people that choice? I don't. We don't have to. It's in their budget, but we don't need it to balance the budget. And I'm going to fight it. It's not right. It's not right."

Long Beach, Calif., Feb. 24, in praise of school uniforms: "They slowly teach our young people one of life's most important lessons — that what really counts is what you are and what you can become on the inside, not what you are wearing on the outside. And at least on that score, I think you can make a serious argument that this school uniform benefits the children of affluent families as much as it benefits the children of poor families, because that is a lesson that all our children need to learn."

The World

Europe Isn't Divided In Its Joblessness

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

PARIS
THE European Union is deep in crisis, perhaps the worst of the decade. It is not about beef, the problem that preoccupied leaders of its 15 nations Friday in Turin, where they had planned to kick off a conference on how to handle expected expansion, but about the one thing that truly unites them: unemployment.

That has now reached a European-wide average of 11 percent, nearly double the rate in the United States.

Pitting alienated European working-class populations against unemployed immigrants, "Dickensian" Britain against "socially advanced" continental welfare states, chronic unemployment has undermined the optimism and self-confidence that created European unity after World War II.

It is the one problem, this generation of European leaders seems to be able to do the least about, undermining the confidence of younger generations in unity as their best guarantee of peace and prosperity in the future, Germany, the economic engine of the continent, is as severely affected as the rest. As in America, the employment pattern has had to adjust to increased competition from low-wage manufacturers from abroad. In Europe, in addition, the problem is compounded by social regulations that include heavy payments for health insurance, pensions and unemployment insurance, and such stringent protections against dismissal that companies think long and hard before hiring anybody.

Many economists are beginning to argue, therefore, that what the European welfare state produces most efficiently is jobless-

ness. They say Europe simply has to consider lowering the minimum wage, shifting some burdens of paying for social benefits from payrolls to tax rolls and changing work habits that now put five- and six-week vacations ahead of productivity growth.

A passion for productivity can complicate the job market if it turns into a passion for downsizing, as it has in the United States, but at least small businesses generate millions of jobs there. Not the high-paying kind, however, that Europeans think of as a right. "French workers don't want to live like the Anglo-Saxons," union leaders warned during last December's strikes against the French Government's first attempt to whittle down the welfare state.

The leaders at Turin didn't set out to do that. France's President, Jacques Chirac, pressed them to reaffirm support for a high level of social protection, rather than see a spiral of competition to attract employers by undercutting wages and benefits.

Trains or Beef

He also wanted them to get on finally with a series of large-scale construction projects on trans-European rail and communications networks that have long been discussed as potential job generators. But with billions needed to solve the spreading beef crisis, there may be little money left for construction projects.

Unable to do much about their problems, European leaders often take to denying their exist. Meanwhile, last month, Germany recorded a post-World War II record of 11.1 percent unemployment. And if its economy slumps, France, where 11.8 percent are jobless, is almost sure to follow. The two are each other's biggest trading partners.



Unemployment has left youths in France, like these unemployed young men in Marseilles, deeply uncertain about the future.

Throughout the European Union, governments are all strapped and paring budgets to reduce debt built up by years of unemployment benefits for millions of people.

Still, Britain felt it necessary five years ago to opt out of the European Union's "social charter," a codification of its welfare-state labor practices.

A Corrosive Influence

The longer unemployment continues to be chronically high, the more corrosive the effects on self-confidence. In France, one recent survey of 500 people between 18 and 25 years old, taken by the Sofres organization, showed that more than half expected to be living less well in 20 years than they did now, compared to only about one in four Germans surveyed last summer by the Emnid organization.

Little wonder that French youth today are more worried about jobs than any generation since the 1930's. "I have grown up

surrounded by young people who can't find work when they finish their studies," said Veronique Ridel, a 22-year-old university graduate in Rheims. "They live with their parents, they can't collect unemployment benefits, they've never had jobs. If it weren't for my father, I'd be out on the street."

When French university students went on strike last fall, they were not trying to bring Marxism back or the Government down. They wanted the Government to spend more money on building better classrooms and hiring more professors, to give them a better shot at what jobs there may be.

Alienation is as much a part of European culture today as in the days of Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus. But in an era of bewildering technological change, the new existential question is how to bring jobs back. Without an answer to that, the whole idea of Europe could be in trouble.

Living Helpless and in Hope

It's Not Easy Being 'José'

MAZATLÁN, Mexico
THERE are nearly 100 million Mexicans below the Rio Grande, but in the heat of an American election campaign they often are reduced to clichés.

For the American who fears for his job, there is just "José," a malevolent and suspicious partner who would take what the United States has. For the businessman who worries about his investment, there is only a corrupt and indifferent Mexican system to be wary of. For a candidate who plays on fears, there is nothing but an unwelcome neighbor whose very language and culture are threats.

The truth is that even for the Mexicans themselves, these times are a puzzle. But in trying to understand the complexity of their lives, there is perhaps one good place to start: the perpetual coexistence, for most, of both hope and helplessness.

Consider the experience of a small group of women in this shrimp-catching port on the central Pacific coast.

These are hard times for Mexicans, as they struggle through ferocious economics and poisonous politics, and it became especially so last Sept. 14 in Mazatlán, when the luck of the shrimp men just ran out.

It was the season when men bet their lives against the weather to make the first



Rosario Gonzales, left, Rosalina Sánchez Pérez, center, and María de Jesús Miramontes set out to inspect hoped-for boats (right).

catch told her. A good catch could bring \$3,000 — enough for the washer and to finish the small house they are building.

"Many, many shrimp."

And then they were gone.

Anyone who has seen a Mexican construction site, where men dressed in rags scamper up rough ladders shouldering five-gallon tin cans of wet cement, knows that Mexicans accept hardship. In some Indian communities, corn stalks must be bent during the rainy season so the rain slips off the husks and does not rot the corn. This is made into a lesson for life: In order to survive, a person must accept hardship and be willing to be bent.

So now, surviving on a \$80-dollar-a-month pension, Casilda Rodríguez and her five remaining children expect little help from outside their family or the extended family of the shrimp cooperative. She is not surprised that the Government is dragging its feet on the legal process of giving up the three boats, which are docked at Mazatlán under Navy guard.

"We stupidly support the party at election time and then afterwards they forget us completely," said Rosario González, another shrimp women whose husband was trapped in an air-bubble in his overturned boat but died when a diver, contracted by the government, cut open an escape hole and let the air slip out.

Not Expecting Welfare

So these are women who have learned not to expect the Government to solve their problems; at best they hope for permission — as with the three confiscated boats — to help themselves.

It is hardly the stereotype so often presented in the United States of Mexicans seeking to pour across the border to take advantage of welfare. "Look, if we could one day have relationships among citizens in the States and citizens in Mexico, we would both be surprised at what we are," said Vicente Fox, a central state governor and prominent opposition politician. "Unfortunately, the only relationship now is through politics, and that's completely de-

viated from what we really are."

Outsiders often say that Mexico is hard to understand; a European ambassador here says serving in revolutionary Iran was easier than being in Mexico the last four years. For the sense of tragedy itself is complicated. Forged in the clash of Indian warriors and Spanish conquistadors, and unable to declare either side winner or loser, the Mexicans have from the beginning seen defeat as unavoidable, but not permanent.

A National Depression

And the Mexican character today is not simply stiff upper lips and valor. There is corruption and indolence, and an almost primitive violence in much of life. And after more than 15 months of the worst economic depression in 60 years, some prominent Mexicans, like the columnist Raymundo Riva Palacio, think Mexicans suffer from a national depression.

These heirs of Mexico's revolution have taken this crisis calmly. For over the decades they have been lulled into acceptance by an overpowering triumvirate: single-party government, miqueroast labor unions and the powerful television network Televisa, which finds reporting on real crime distasteful even as it fills soap operas with rape, murder and betrayal.

There may be no more practical symbol of the way Mexicans understand the relationship between hardship and hope than the block-and-concrete houses in which most poor Mexicans live. The walls of the ground floor go up first, and then steel bars are set in concrete to form corner posts. The bars extend several feet above the roof line and are capped with Coke bottles to keep them from rusting.

These are called "los castillos" — the castles — and they represent a hope, not in the system or the Government, but simply in the possibility that someday things will get better and that there will be enough money to build a second floor.

Casilda Rodríguez's husband left that September morning promising her that this would be the year to finish their house.

Mexicans face storms and the Government, both indifferent.

catch, which provides 70 percent of the yearly harvest they export to the United States. Last September a tempest called Ismael sent to the bottom some 200 men on 50 boats, one of them called The Hurricane. Survivors said a government weather warning came too late.

Six months after the storm, some of the widows have formed what is probably the first women's fishing cooperative in Mexico. They have petitioned the Government to turn over three old shrimp boats confiscated in drug raids. The women will rely on relatives to do the actual fishing.

But now they have to contend with the infamous Mexican system — which is indeed corrupt and indifferent. And this is what is difficult for people north of the Rio Grande to understand. The Mexican people tolerate this system, but they do not trust it. It is, in a way, part of their fate to put up with it, like the hurricanes.

So the women can only wait for the boats to be released to them.

Casilda Rodríguez Morales, whose husband and son went down on The Hurricane, refuses to despair. With luck, she says, the three ships will put to sea in September.

She remembers the morning when she last talked, quietly in her still-dark kitchen, with her husband Arcadio and their 17-year-old son Mauricio. "We were saving for a washing machine," she says. The man had been forced back to port by a refrigeration problem on their boat. "Mami, there are many shrimp," Mauri-

Russia's Press Edits The Communist Out

Continued from page 1

readers take it for granted. But respected newspapers like Izvestia that are labeled democratic (as opposed to right-wing or left-wing) and that have been critical of the Yeltsin Administration until now, have switched their focus — and their undisguised hostility — to what they view as the greater evil, Mr. Zyuganov.

There is an undercurrent of revenge in the non-coverage of his candidacy. Since the Communists did not play fair when they ruled the country, the "democratic" newspapers figure, why should we?

It is fairly obvious why the state-controlled networks ignore Mr. Zyuganov — their directors have made it clear they serve the President's interests first. But the privately-owned network NTV has been just as reticent. Stanislav Marmitko, the deputy news editor of NTV, explained, "We didn't have a bureau nearby. So what if it is his first campaign trip, we're not obliged to cover it."

The Russian networks are doing some things that would be terrible breaches of journalistic protocol in the United States. It would be unthinkable for the president of CBS to formally advise the Clinton campaign; but Igor Malashenko, NTV's chief executive, will work as a top adviser to the Yeltsin re-election campaign.

Izvestia has recently published several pieces reporting rumors of splits within the party leadership, as well as more investiga-

tive stories about the Communists' economic programs. All major non-Communist newspapers have run passionate editorials warning against Mr. Zyuganov's election. But the candidate's speeches and trips are barely covered.

Igor Golembiovsky, the managing editor of Izvestia, explained his decision not to send a reporter to cover Mr. Zyuganov: "First, we have no correspondents in that area. Second of all, Zyuganov doesn't like Izvestia reporters. Third, we're not interested in it. As a leader and as a person — we've already got his number."

The Russian press evidently feels that it is better to ignore the candidate than to give him free air time and publicity. But there is a self-defeating aspect to such attitudes. Without close, daily scrutiny, Mr. Zyuganov can easily fudge facts and distort history with impunity. While every mistake and gross exaggeration of the American candidates on the campaign trail gets scrutinized, here they slide by undetected.

Trying to appeal to nationalist sentiments by stressing his respect for the Russian Orthodox Church, Mr. Zyuganov told his audiences that Hitler told Nazi occupiers that to subdue the Soviet nation they would have to install Protestant clergy in every village. An adviser to Zyuganov later cheerfully admitted the candidate was taking "poetic license" with the facts. Without a truth squad to examine his statements, Russian reporters are giving Mr. Zyuganov license to spout a lot more than poetry.



At a Moscow rally, a Communist supporter holds a picture of Gennadi Zyuganov.

Ideas & Trends

On Trying to Name Famous Living Poets

By EDWARD ROTHSTEIN

TOMORROW, according to T. S. Eliot, begins the cruelest month. Its sweet showers shall pierce March's thirst (Chaucer), its days shall promise uncertain glory (Shakespeare) and it shall arrive as if it possessed sweet, small, clumsy feet (e.e. cummings).

But this year April will also return the bardic compliments. It has been bluntly dubbed National Poetry Month. And among the sweet, small, clumsy steps that will mark the celebrations and promotions are readings, book displays, donated ad space in poetry and trade magazines and a contest to describe a new perfume, "Poème." The American Academy of Poets, whose idea it was, is spending \$130,000 (all but \$40,000 raised from grants and gifts). Publisher's Weekly wryly noted the tendency toward marketing by quoting Robert Frost:

No wonder poets sometimes have to seem
So much more businesslike than business-
men.
Their wares are so much harder to get rid
of.

Big at the Movies

But at least on the surface, poetry would hardly seem to need much of a hard sell. The movie "Il Postino" ("The Postman") may not have won the Best Picture Oscar last week, but it surely says something that an erotically and politically charged poet like Pablo Neruda should be celebrated on the big screen. Miramax's big push for this Italian movie included a CD of the soundtrack that also presents Neruda's poetry read by an unlikely group of fans, including Wesley Snipes, Andy Garcia, Julia Roberts and Madonna.

"Il Postino" also joins a small tradition of recent films that have tapped into a public fascination with poetry. A collection of Auden's poems became a best seller after an elegy was read in "Three Weddings and a Funeral." In 1989, in "Dead Poets Society," Robin Williams tried to persuade a classroom of rich preppies that poetry offers liberation from hypocrisy, militaristic regimentation and academic blather.

And while the number of poetry books published yearly in this country has dropped from a high of nearly 1,400 titles in 1979 to less than 900 in 1990, the figure is climbing again. Nightclubs are turned over to partially improvised poetic riffs and beat-revivalist declamations. Workshops thrive. Bill Moyers has celebrated poetry's diversity on television and in print. The series of annual books of Best American Poetry, edited by the poet and critic David Lehman, are now printed in editions of 30,000 to 40,000 copies.



In the film "Il Postino," the poet Pablo Neruda (Philippe Noiret, left) reveals the power of poetry to a postman (Massimo Troisi).

"We are in an incredibly fertile period in American poetry," Mr. Lehman says, in which the quality of recent work by senior poets — James Merrill, John Ashbery, Richard Wilbur, W. S. Merwin, Mark Strand — "matches any in this century."

But there is a sobering undercurrent to this enthusiastic embrace of the art form. When Joseph Brodsky died early this year, his fellow Russian poet Tatyana Tolstaya wrote a moving tribute in the New York Review of Books. "Joseph, will you come to Russia?" she asked him during a brief meeting in 1988. Mr. Brodsky demurred. "Don't be coy!" Miss Tolstaya remonstrated, reminding him of the acclaim that would be his. "They won't leave you alone," she said. "They'll carry you through the streets." The poet would be borne aloft to Moscow, to St. Petersburg, "on a white horse, if you like," she added. Miss Tolstaya pleaded for his readers — the librarians, museum workers, poor communal apartment dwellers, old ladies of the intelligent

sia — to no avail. Mr. Brodsky may have preferred the public anonymity here that left him free to work.

For there is no poet here who could conceivably be treated as Miss Tolstaya believes Mr. Brodsky would have been in Moscow. For all the appeal poets have in movie theaters and hip clubs, there are no contemporary poets who have an illuminating role in the national consciousness.

Dearth of Godheads

During the 19th century, such a condition would have seemed unthinkable. Goethe, Wordsworth, Byron and Tennyson loomed over their eras like mythic godheads. Even in this country, for a time, a poet could represent the consciousness of a nation; that was goal of Whitman and even middle-brow poets like Carl Sandburg. But the last truly public poet was Robert Frost, who read at John F. Kennedy's inauguration. In the 1960's, Allen Ginsberg or Robert Lowell

were figures of national importance, but their constituencies were more narrowly defined than Frost's.

The most literate citizens today would be hard put to name the last few poet laureates of the United States (Robert Hass currently holds the title). President Clinton even bypassed the laureate at his inauguration to give the incantatory role to Maya Angelou, whose celebration of multiculturalism was more the point than the quality of her verse. For all its supposed popularity, poetry has much less centrality than it has had in the past. The appeal of the word has been weakened by the age of the screen. The most successful public examples of new poetry may be those that adopt the ideas and techniques of pop culture. And as in the other arts, ethnicity and politics have created poetic subcultures.

Consider "Dead Poets Society," which unintentionally showed why the position of the poet has changed so dramatically since Frost. Its story takes place in 1959 in a

stuck-up boarding school where student assemblies are marked by banners proclaiming adherence to tradition and discipline. Robin Williams explodes onto the scene, an embodiment of the imminent counterculture of the 60's. He has the students rip out an academic introduction to their poetry texts; he declines to teach meter and emphasizes poetry as form of self-expression. He inspires the students to meet secretly at midnight in a cave where Romantic poetry is spiced with music and the sentiments of the Beats. Poetry becomes a force for political, personal and artistic liberation.

Popular Rebels

The movie, for all its manipulation and caricature, captured an allegorical truth. In 1959 these sentiments were indeed prelude to a watershed in literary culture. The discipline of writing and the study of literary traditions — the brooding consideration of image and sound and reference — were displaced by ideas of theater and performance, freedom and self-expression. These ideas have survived in the more populist varieties of recitation. But others now play the liberationist roles better than poets. It is no accident that the "Postino" CD features readings by movie stars and rock stars.

So the poet is left in a peculiar position. The old role of statesman and seer has become outmoded; the new role of rebel has become superfluous. The public image of the poet then is more ambiguous. This was even true in "Il Postino." Neruda, like Mr. Williams's character, is a personal and political liberator.

But the film adds an element of irony. Unlike the original novel, "Burning Patience," by Antonio Skarmeta, which is set in Chile and ends with the postman's arrest by the military junta following the assassination of President Salvador Allende Gossens, the movie is set in Italy and makes the postman's Neruda-inspired conversion to Communism seem much more tragic. Neruda himself seems careless about the effect he has upon the postman, even a bit frivolous in his attentions. The film loves language but also raises doubts about its impact; it celebrates the poet as an imposing figure but also worries over his influence.

So the romance of the Dead Poets Society is replaced with something a bit more frail and human — which may, in the long run, be helpful. Rebellious heroes and liberationist doctrines have become the stuff of pop culture and prattling verse. Mr. Brodsky may have had it right: his public role was just to tend to his craft.

Others agree. In the midst of all those multiplying workshops and well-advertised readings are readers and writers engaged in difficult, solitary pursuits, at the margins of American culture, waiting for signs of an early spring.

Right to Die

Life After Quinlan

By JEFF STRYKER

TWENTY years ago today, the New Jersey Supreme Court issued its landmark 7-0 ruling in the case of Karen Ann Quinlan. The court found that the constitutional right of privacy was broad enough to encompass a person's decision to forgo life-sustaining medical treatment in certain circumstances. It also said Joseph Quinlan, her father, could make the decision on her behalf.

For the Quinlans, the court's ruling was a step in a painful odyssey that began on April 14, 1975, the day Karen Ann Quinlan inadvertently ended her sentient life by consuming a combination of Valium and gin. For the nation, it was the beginning of the right-to-die movement.

Away From Home

As recently as the 1950's, more than half of American deaths took place in the home. Today, 80 percent of the roughly two million American deaths a year take place in a health care institution, with doctors controlling the manner and timing of death. Improvements in medical technology now not only extend life, they also prolong dying. And they can maintain the bodies of people who are permanently unconscious.

There are now 5,000 to 10,000 permanently unconscious people in this country. The longest coma on record is that of Elaine Esposito, who died in 1978 after spending 37 years and 111 days unconscious following an appendectomy at the age of six.

But the most famous case is still Karen Ann Quinlan. Once the court had ruled that she could be disconnected from the respirator, six weeks passed before the doctors unplugged it. Then Ms. Quinlan confounded the experts by breathing on her own for nine more years, without regaining consciousness.

In the last third of her life, she bore little resemblance to the young woman pictured in her high school

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yearbook — the picture that became an icon of the right-to-die movement. Her weight dropped to 65 pounds, her body curled into a fetal position and her eyes wandered at random. She died on June 11, 1985.

Since then, a number of bizarre cases have drawn national attention to people whose bodies are maintained by machines but whose minds have disappeared. Most recently, a 29-year-old woman who had been comatose for 10 years and was raped at the nursing home where she lived in Brighton, N.Y., gave birth on March 18 to a healthy baby boy.

Before that, there was Gary Dockery, the Tennessee police officer who woke up on Feb. 12, some seven years after being shot in the head. His awakening was not as miraculous as it originally sounded. He had been in a "locked in" state — at times aware and able to communicate by blinking.

Such cases have raised questions about the role of medicine in the twilight between life and death, and have given a concrete meaning to an abstract question: "Where is their life?"

This question was raised by Ala Auersperg, both of whose parents became permanently comatose. Her father slipped into a coma after a car accident and died 10 years later; her mother, Sunny von Bulow, lapsed into unconsciousness in 1981 after an overdose of insulin and is taken care of at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in Manhattan.

This ill-defined region between life and death is now a hotly contested area. Some are arguing that death should be redefined to include people who have lost the higher brain functions that permit thought but retain brain stem functions that permit breathing and swallowing.

The Indignities

Others are fighting to allow people who are merely severely brain damaged to die. In 1987 Michael Martin was paralyzed and brain damaged by a car accident. His wife, Mary, is seeking permission to remove his feeding tube, saying he would not have wanted to suffer his situation



Karen Ann Quinlan, 1975

(including being dressed up as an M&M for Halloween.) But the Michigan Supreme Court ruled that the tube should not be removed. And last month the United States Supreme Court declined to hear an appeal.

For some, the Quinlan case was a high water mark in the right-to-die debate. For others, it is a precipice below which there is a giant slippery slope leading to out-and-out murder.

Recently, much of the debate has shifted from the issue of whether treatment should be withdrawn from the permanently unconscious to the issue of whether active measures should ever be taken to end the lives of the terminally ill. (Dr. Jack Kevorkian's physician-assisted suicides are the best-known cases.)

Still, the courts are grappling with the rights, status, proper treatment of the permanently unconscious. And health care analysts are toting up the cost of keeping them alive. A 1994 New England Journal of Medicine report estimated the costs of caring for the thousands of permanently unconscious people at between \$1 billion and \$7 billion annually.

The human costs are even more devastating. Could any parent not see what compelled the Quinlans to make the 37-mile drive to visit their comatose daughter, thousands of times, or understand their practice of leaving a radio on in her room?

Karen Ann Quinlan's legacy is evident in two decades of court cases involving the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment. She still provides a touchstone for the families whose own dilemmas about dying have plucked them from obscurity and landed them in the public spotlight.

Thoroughly Modern Scare: The Logic of 'Mad Cow'

Continued from page 1

announcement of a suspected link between a fatal brain disease in cattle, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or B.S.E., and a similar one in humans, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. Scientists tracking the disease had turned up 10 cases of a new variant that uncharacteristically afflicted young people.

The story was not new: for six years there had been speculation about a link between the two. The story of mad cow disease was an on-again, off-again staple of the tabloids. But the problem was always on the periphery. The Government denied the link, and many disregarded the reports as they dug into the traditional Sunday "joint," or roast.

Not so this time. Sales of beef plummeted 70 percent, cattle markets were deserted and the European Union imposed a ban on its export worldwide. Mr. Major blamed "hysteria" and said it was whipped up by the press and opposition politicians.

But truth was, there was no hysteria loose in the land. What there was was deep concern, a calculated decision to stop eating beef until the situation clarified, and a sudden, total lack of confidence in what the Government or its scientific experts were saying. The suspicions that had been building up for six years suddenly reached a critical mass and the result was a spontaneous boycott. Hamburger chains stopped serving British beef not because it was deemed unsafe but because people refused to eat it.

On a practical level, there was some reason for skepticism. The Government said beef products currently on the market were risk-free because a 1989 law forced slaughterhouses to dispose of the bovine offal — brains, spine and related parts — thought to carry the infection. But people know that laws are one thing and obeying them another. Surprise random inspections in September showed that half of the slaughterhouses were in violation of the regulations.

Keeping Secrets

The problem began, many believe, when feed containing infected sheep remains was fed to cattle as a protein supplement; farmers were supposed to dispose of the infected feed, but some of them undoubtedly used up their remaining stock. Up until 1990 the Government paid a farmer only 50 percent compensation for a cow afflicted with B.S.E., so there was an incentive for farmers to keep the disease hidden. Last week a farmer went on trial in Dunster for 34 offenses of altering declarations that claimed — falsely — that his herd was free of B.S.E.

The Government's denials were not believed in part because many feel that its machinery of enforcement was not up to the job. The general lack of confidence in what Government officials were saying applied as well to what its inspectors and enforcers were doing. Scientific advisers were asked to quantify the risks of eating beef, or coming down with the

disease from having eaten beef before 1989, and they were stumped. How were they to know if the 10 cases represented a blip from an unusual and minor disease strain or the beginnings of a massive epidemic? Some stammered inarticulately — which was itself taken as a sign of covering up — and others blurted out nightmare scenarios.

Few understood that when it comes to safety in food, the perception of risk is not mathematical. It's psychological. One young man who gave up beef explained his decision this way: "They say the risk of getting the disease is one in a million or about the same as winning the lottery. And that may be true. But every week I play the lottery."

A psychologist in a London suburb, who served American guests fish last Sunday instead of the traditional roast, said she thought the beef crisis crystallized "all our fears about what goes into food, about hormones and chemicals and genetically engineered

The British were gripped not by hysteria, but by a crisis of confidence.

tomatoes and all the other things in the environment that we can't control."

In other words, runaway science itself was on trial. It was undoubtedly a coincidence in timing, but only two weeks before the scare over mad cow disease, which is thought to have originated in the centuries-old disease in sheep called scrapie, the front pages of newspapers carried photographs of two identical sheep. They were clones produced from a laboratory-grown cell, and occasioned a certain amount of clucking about the abominations that man is perpetrating upon nature.

With public faith shattered, the British Government's response to the crisis — adopting a partial ban on the sale of beef from older cattle — may not be dramatic enough to restore consumer confidence. Without it, British beef, and so Britain itself, is laid low.

As the Times editorial put it: "Other nations have had their metaphorical mascots in nature threatened. America has seen the bison leave the prairies, giant redwoods felled and the bald eagle face extinction. The Russians have seen the sturgeon, whose eggs proclaimed imperial greatness as assuredly as M. Fabergé's, succumb to pollution. The French saw the vines which furnished their finest product blighted forever by phylloxera, and the Irish search for self-sufficiency has always been more urgently sought and more poignantly elusive since the potato famine."

"But none of these nations has suffered a blow so precipitately, to its esteem as Britain this week."

ECONOMY

America's No. 1 Vendor of Playthings Plots a Comeback

By JENNIFER STEINHAUER

STANDING on the top floor of the Toys "R" Us store in Santa Monica, Calif., far above the endless racks of Monopoly games, Barbie dolls and coloring books, Diane Summers Craig was very much alone.

"Hello? Hello? Is anyone here?" Ms. Craig called out as she perused a deserted aisle of computer software.

At last, a clerk wandered over to help her, but acknowledged that she did not really know the differences among the computer programs for sale. The clerk added with a polite smile, "Someone will be here in a minute to help you." Frustrated, Ms. Craig mumbled something about not having a minute, but waited for several of them anyway.

Another clerk came, but help was not forthcoming. "No one here really knows anything," huffed the mother of two young children before turning on her heel and leaving.

Wall Street has known for quite a while that the world's largest toy retailer is troubled. After 16 consecutive years of uninterrupted growth, the company's earnings took a 72 percent nose dive in the fiscal year that ended on Feb. 2, to \$148 million, largely due to a hefty restructuring charge.

Further, in a bull market in which the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index has risen more than 40 percent since the beginning of 1995, the stock price of Toys "R" Us has declined about 11 percent. Company shares, which went for \$42.875 at the end of 1993, stagnated in the \$20's for most of 1995, and closed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$27, down 25 cents. Add it up, and the company has lost a staggering \$5.2 billion in market value, weighing in at \$7.5 billion from a pinnacle of \$12.7 billion.

Michael Goldstein, the chief executive of Toys "R" Us, has big plans to stem the

bleeding. But he is caught in the classic quandary of the turnaround artist: if he spends too much on revamping his stores, he could wreck his already shaky profit margins; if he spends too little, his efforts may come to naught.

The company's fall from grace didn't happen overnight. In 1990, retail analysts treated Toys "R" Us as almost sacrosanct, projecting earnings growth of 25 percent a year.

Yet the company has come close to that target only once in the last six years — and then only after two lackluster ones.

Analysts give a variety of reasons for the reversal of fortune at Toys "R" Us, which just over a decade ago was rolling over its competition like a Tonka truck lumbering down a grassy suburban hillside.

They speak of discount stores like Wal-Mart and Target ratcheting up the competitive pressure; of a dearth of creative new toys; of the fading popularity of the Power Ranger action figures, which accounted for huge sales the previous year.

But it is perhaps those retail analysts with children, the ones who have made a Saturday afternoon venture into that dizzying landscape of bikes, bath toys and a ubiquitous giraffe named Jeffrey, who know what parents indifferent to issues of market cap have known for years: while Toys "R" Us has what they're looking for, getting it can come at a cost to their sanity.

"I don't know a single retailer about which I hear as many complaints as Toys "R" Us," said Barry Bryant, an analyst at Rodman & Renshaw and the father of a 3-year-old son. "You never know where anything is, and there is no one to help. And to make matters worse, children are enticed in there as if they were walking through one long candy store. All of these things combine to create a uniquely unpleasant shopping experience for the parent."

The supermarket style of selling playthings has always been the Toys "R" Us

trademark. Shoppers squeeze through charmless, colorless aisles, and pick through rows of crayons, doll houses, video games and action figures, strung together like so many sausages, displayed often without care or accessibility.

Merchandise is often piled so high it is impossible to reach, particularly while holding a wailing 3-year-old whose eyes are wildly fixated on Mr. Potato Head.

And if a sales clerk can be unearched, chances are his or her job is to stock, not to serve. "I usually feel like I am getting a price break and a lot of selection," said Cindy Read, a program administrator in Louisville, Ky. "But I don't look forward to going in there, seeing all these families fighting over toys. People are tired, parents seem annoyed — that is why I don't take my son there."

By offering a giant selection with very low prices and plenty of inventory, Toys "R" Us has been able to get away with this no-frills, service-short shopping experience, and to do so in a way that has made shoppers all around the country abandon the competition, if begrudgingly.

But times are changing in the world of fun and games, and parents have grown increasingly tolerant of the lack of attention and the chaotic arrangements at Toys "R" Us, especially when they can find some of the goods for the same price, or better, at general discount stores.

Further, a growing number of so-called educational toy stores have cropped up, offering soothing worlds of purple carpeting and television screens to plow children in front of while mom and dad shop. And nibbling away on the baby end of the business is Baby Superstores, a 63-store chain based in Duncan, S.C.

Toys "R" Us has caught on to all of this, and is finally fighting back with new store formats, including one with the sole mission of challenging Baby Superstores. But can the giant that built its war chest through pre-emptive strikes do as well playing catch-up?

When asked about his company's earnings trouble during a recent interview in his office in Paramus, N.J., Mr. Goldstein looked a bit like a basketball coach who just watched his team get pummeled in a playoff.

"It hurt," he said of the recent profit plunge. "Particularly for a company like ours that never experienced a decline in earnings. It was a rude awakening."

Then the coach recovers and plays to the fans. "But it energized us to do a better job," he said, smiling. "We see a lot of options in 1996."

Toys "R" Us has enjoyed a glittering history. The country's first category killer — industry argot for giant warehouse-style stores that offer the most of one type of merchandise — it toppled Child World, Kidz City Toys and countless regional stores during the 1980's. It now easily dominates the market, with more than \$9 billion in annual sales and 650 stores in the United States.

Even after the company's expansion slowed in the early 90's, the prospect of overseas growth kept investors' hopes alive. Several analysts remember conference calls in 1993 in which Toys "R" Us executives promised gains of as much as 50 percent in the company's international business. But many of the stores have failed to deliver. "We gave projections, and we didn't meet them," Mr. Goldstein said.

Each foreign market threw its own curveball at Toys "R" Us: a sluggish economy in Germany, a Christmas strike in France and strong local competition in Australia. But while those forces were beyond its control, the company also made some strategic missteps, like choosing poor locations, and failing to negotiate prices on merchandise and real estate.

With its fortunes sagging at home and abroad last year, the retailer desperately needed a hot Christmas. Instead, it got slammed when no new video or toy products arose to rival the phenomenal success the previous year of the Power Ranger action figures and the spinoffs from the Disney hit movie "The Lion King." Worse, discount stores slashed prices, forcing everyone to sell toys at a loss.

After the disappointing holiday season, Toys "R" Us announced that it would take an after-tax restructuring charge of \$270 million, equivalent to \$397 million pretax, to close 22 stores in the United States and Europe and to consolidate distribution and administrative offices. Company officials acknowledge that the charge includes other sundry expenses, like inventory write-downs. While the restructuring announcement caused them embarrassment, the charge makes it much easier for the company to achieve its fiscal 1997 earnings target.

A disclosure in January that the Federal Trade Commission had targeted Toys "R" Us in an antitrust investigation only made matters worse. The inquiry stemmed from

A Not-So-Hot Toy Story



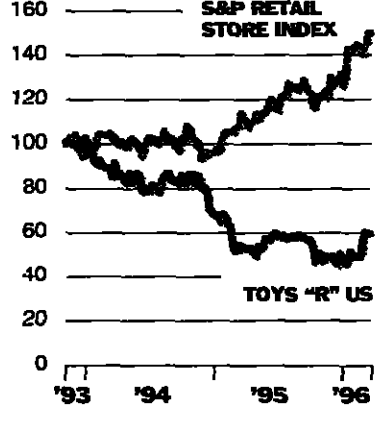
Retailers of toys and children's apparel	
Friday's closing price	\$27.00
52-week trading range	\$20.50-\$29.50
Market capitalization	\$7.4 billion
Sales, year ended 2/3/96	\$9.4 billion
Earnings, after \$270 million restructuring charge	\$148.1 million \$36/share
Last year's earnings	\$531.8 million \$1.85/share
Debt to capital	25.5%
Price to earnings (estimated 1996 earnings)	15 15.4
Price to book	2.2 3.9
Dividend yield	0% 2.2%

THINGS TO WATCH

Domestic market getting saturated, and discounters are keeping up pressure on prices. 1995 restructuring charge should give company running start for 1996. Beyond that, company will need to ramp up capital expenditures to retake market, but that could put heavy pressure on earnings.

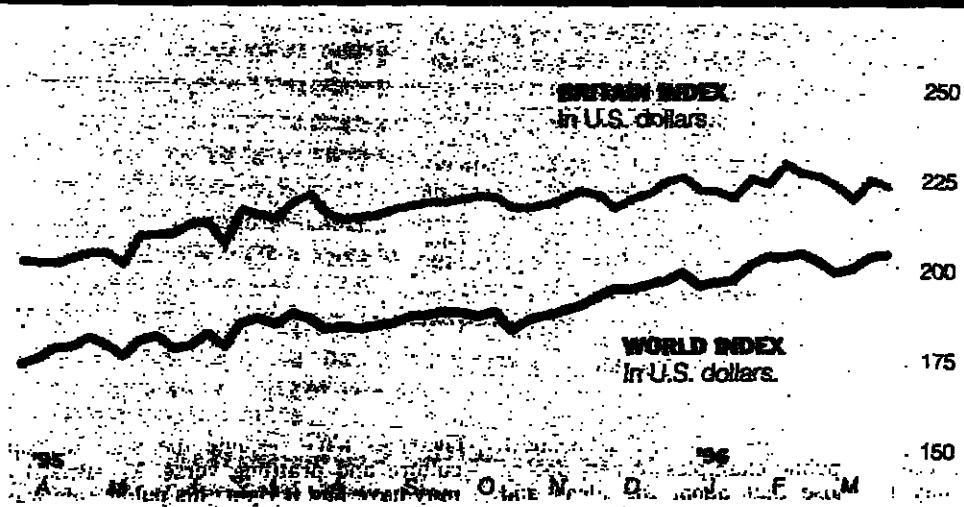
FALLING BEHIND

A comparison of Toys "R" Us and the Standard & Poor's retail store index, with 100 equal to Nov. 12, 1993



The New York Times

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY	
	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.	Rank	Index	Year to date % Change
Australia	199.45	-0.0	10	5.0	13	169.57	-0.2
Austria	182.58	-0.4	14	4.6	16	139.99	7.8
Belgium	204.91	-0.8	19	-2.0	24	153.31	1.0
Brazil	153.90	-1.9	25	11.6	3	279.81	13.4
Britain	228.92	-0.7	16	-0.7	23	222.34	1.0
Canada	156.44	0.2	9	5.4	11	154.35	5.3
Denmark	296.74	1.4	5	2.8	19	229.99	5.7
Finland	180.80	-2.7	26	-3.3	26	175.93	3.2
France	194.59	3.9	1	8.5	6	153.69	11.7
Germany	173.06	-0.8	17	-5.7	10	132.83	9.1
Hong Kong	432.18	-0.3	13	11.5	4	429.07	11.5
Ireland	265.40	2.1	4	3.9	18	237.39	5.7
Italy	72.17	-1.1	20	-4.2	22	84.61	-3.1
Japan	154.61	3.1	2	-0.2	22	104.37	3.3
Malaysia	553.30	0.4	8	14.1	2	538.81	13.6
Mexico	1,199.32	2.1	3	15.8	1	9,887.67	13.3
Netherlands	287.17	0.6	7	5.3	12	216.59	8.5
New Zealand	83.44	-1.4	22	4.8	15	65.05	0.6
Norway	236.50	-1.1	21	2.3	20	205.98	3.8
Singapore	440.83	-0.5	15	8.3	7	285.93	7.7
South Africa	386.46	-0.3	12	0.3	21	336.04	9.4
Spain	171.81	1.2	6	4.0	17	161.55	6.4
Sweden	343.54	-1.8	24	10.1	5	340.01	11.0
Switzerland	250.26	-0.1	11	6.0	9	184.69	9.7
Thailand	178.85	-1.7	23	6.3	8	175.13	6.5
United States	263.53	-0.8	18	4.9	14	263.53	4.9

COMPOSITE INDICES						
	Index	% Chg.	Rank	Year to date % Change		
Europe	207.12	0.1	3.1	3.06	179.19	5.5
Pacific Basin	167.72	2.5	1.5	1.16	115.92	4.1
Europe/Pacific	184.03	1.3	2.3	2.05	139.95	4.7
World	209.27	0.4	3.5	2.12	178.52	4.9

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1996 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

EXCHANGE RATES				
Exchange rate	This Friday	Prior Friday	% Change	Year ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	107.22	106.86	+0.34	86.55
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.4785	1.4761	+0.03	1.3720
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.3583	1.3527	-0.25	1.3990
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.5262	1.5350	-0.57	1.6215

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

UPS AND DOWNS

March 25-29: Stocks Slide on End-of-Quarter Window Dressing

PRICES	
DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market S & P 500 index	Down 0.79% 645.50
Blue chips Dow 30 industrials	Down 0.88% 5,587.14
Small capitalization Russell 2000 index	Up 0.39% 330.77



DOMESTIC BONDS	
Treasuries Ryan Labs. Total Return	Down 0.05% 186.36
Municipals Bond Buyer Index	Up 0.17% 114.44
Corporates Merrill Lynch Master Index	Up 0.03% 799.13

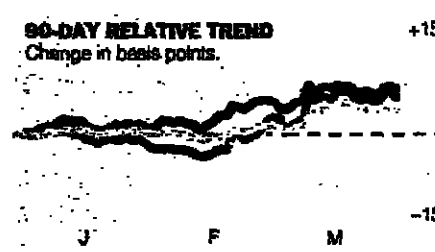


AROUND THE WORLD	
European stocks F.T.-Actuaries Europe	Up 0.05% 207.12
Asian stocks F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	Up 2.46% 167.72
Gold New York cash price	Down 0.78% \$395.80

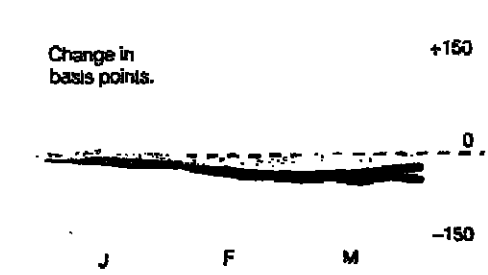
Foreign indices are shown in dollar terms



YIELDS	
BONDS	
Long bonds 30-year Treasuries	6.67% Up 3 basis pts.
Short bonds 2-year Treasuries	5.74% Down 1 basis pt.
Municipals Bond Buyer index	5.96% Up 1 basis pt.



OTHER INVESTMENTS	
Money market funds Taxable average	4.74% Down 5 basis pts.
Bank C.D.'s 1-year small savers	4.74% Up 4 basis pts.
Stocks S & P 500 dividend yield	2.22% Up 1 b.p.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor, Bloomberg Financial Markets, The Bond Buyer, Datastream, Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

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Russia's Imperial Aspirations

The latest unwelcome detour in Russia's transition from Communism to democracy is serious talk in Moscow of reconstituting the Soviet Union or some variation of it. It is alarming to find this idea back in vogue so soon after the repressive Soviet empire was broken up. Responsible political leaders in Russia must strongly oppose the notion that the Kremlin might someday seek to reassert control over its neighbors.

For now, the possibility of a new imperial Russia seems extremely remote. Moscow is preoccupied with domestic problems. It lacks the wealth and military power to reclaim the former territories of the Soviet Union, most of which fiercely prize their newly won independence. The once feared Russian Army is a gutted, demoralized force that in 15 months of fighting has been unable to subdue even the irregulars of Chechnya.

Over the next few years, Russia may develop benign forms of voluntary economic and political union with several of the newly independent states on its border. On Friday, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Belarus signed an agreement to form a common market. The Slavic peoples of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine share cultural, religious and linguistic connections that draw them together even as distinct national identities pull them apart.

Belarus and Russia were already moving toward closer ties and previously announced plans to form a political union of sorts. Both countries may profit if the partnership is balanced and they cooperate in dealing with common economic and environmental problems.

Yet even this relationship has obvious disadvantages for both Moscow and Minsk. With its unsteady economy, the last thing Russia needs is the burden of supporting Belarus's failing industrial base. After decades under Soviet rule, Belarus knows it must guard against partnership with a country accustomed to dictating terms to its smaller neighbors.

But over the longer term, especially if a Communist or nationalist is elected president of Russia,

the threat of Russian territorial expansion cannot be utterly dismissed.

The loss of empire and superpower status rankles many Russians. Several presidential candidates, including Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist leader, have preyed on the resentment with vague promises to restore Moscow's dominion. The parliament, dominated by Communists and nationalists, recently approved a non-binding resolution disavowing the 1991 treaty that dissolved the Soviet Union.

Imperial aspirations are fueled by a widespread view that Moscow must do something to protect the interests of the 30 million ethnic Russians who remained behind in the former Soviet republics when the union collapsed in 1991. Almost overnight, Russians in places like Lithuania, Estonia and Uzbekistan went from a privileged, protected elite to a scorned minority.

There are more than a few Russians on the political fringe, mostly unrepentant Communists and extreme nationalists, who believe that the collapse of the Soviet Union was engineered by the Central Intelligence Agency and other Western spy services to open Russia's natural resources to outside exploitation. For them, Russian hegemony is a birthright that must be restored.

Boris Yeltsin is navigating cautiously through these rapids as he campaigns for re-election as president. His endorsement of the proposed union between Russia and Belarus and Friday's common market agreement were clearly designed to convince voters that he can expand Russia's influence. His quick denunciation of the parliamentary resolution rejecting the dissolution of the Soviet Union shows he knows there are limits.

While his equivocal approach may seem politically shrewd, Mr. Yeltsin would do his countrymen a favor if he addressed the issue squarely and made plain to everyone that Russia undermines its own interests by harboring territorial ambitions. Mr. Zyuganov, for his part, should recognize that any claim he makes to responsible leadership is discredited by his manipulation of this issue. There is no place for a new empire in Russia's future.

Mr. Starr's Conflicts

As a practical matter, the work of Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating Whitewater, is too far along to start over. That means it is essential for Mr. Starr to take steps to clear up the conflicts of interest that are hanging over his investigation. Such steps are especially important since Mr. Starr has said he will make some public comment on his investigations before the election.

The public has a lot riding on the quality of Mr. Starr's legal work, and he will fail in his public responsibility by clinging to the narrow reading of conflict-of-interest rules that has allowed him to split his time between his public duties and work at his law firm.

Mr. Starr's appearance problems began with the court appointment itself in August 1994. One appointing judge, David Sentelle, had lunched with two of the President's chief senatorial critics. Mr. Starr, a former judge and Solicitor General, had done legal work for a conservative women's organization involved in a lawsuit against President Clinton. At the time we called for Mr. Starr to resign because we did not want the search for the truth about Whitewater to go forward under a partisan cloud.

Mr. Starr stayed on, and instead of distancing himself from his \$1 million-a-year law practice, he has continued to dabble in big, politically flavored cases at a time when his public responsibility should be his sole priority.

He represented a conservative foundation with an anti-Clinton record in a school-voucher case before the Wisconsin Supreme Court. He represented major tobacco companies against government demands for their records. Then he refused to

disqualify himself from decisions involving the Resolution Trust Corporation, an important agency in Whitewater matters, after being notified that the R.T.C. had sued his firm, Kirkland & Ellis.

The law firm eventually paid a settlement of \$325,000 in response to the R.T.C.'s charge that it had provided negligent representation to a failed savings and loan association. Mr. Starr was not involved in the negotiations and did not know about the suit at the time he was appointed as Whitewater counsel. Mr. Starr's ethics counsel, Sam Dash, the former Watergate Committee lawyer, says there is no need for Mr. Starr to distance himself from aspects of Whitewater involving the R.T.C. even though the agency accused his law firm of professional misconduct and he held a partner's interest in the firm's finances and reputation.

We disagree. Once Mr. Starr shouldered a case of this importance to the political process and, in this election year, to the voters' deliberations, he assumed an obligation to avoid any possible appearance of conflict and to devote his full energies to the case. Instead, he is spreading himself ever thinner. Witness last week's report that he has become a lawyer for one faction in the dispute involving the Haft family's Washington drugstore chain.

It would be foolish to start the case over, but it is not too late for Mr. Starr to assure the public of his full-time energy and his fairness. He needs to turn over all R.T.C. related matters to a senior deputy prosecutor, and he should take leave from his firm and all its cases until his Whitewater duties are over. The case demands a prosecutor who is even-handed and unencumbered.

Abortion Politics

In a move that seems as much a matter of politics as principle, Congress has voted to outlaw a particular type of late-term abortion method and impose criminal penalties on doctors who use it. Last week's vote in the House sends the bill to President Clinton, who has threatened a veto. The fact that the abortion issue is always volatile in a Presidential election year should not prevent Mr. Clinton from carrying out his threat.

The procedure to be banned, called a "partial birth" abortion in the bill and by anti-abortion groups, is used only after 20 weeks of gestation. While statistics are hard to come by, the method does not seem to be used often. About 13,000 of the nation's 1.5 million abortions each year are performed after 20 weeks, usually because of special circumstances, such as a threat to the mother's health or severe fetal abnormalities. Only a small percentage of these late abortions employ the outlawed method.

As described in the bill, the procedure is one in which the doctor "partially vaginally delivers a living fetus before killing the fetus and completing the delivery." Doctors found guilty of doing this can be imprisoned for two years and fined up to \$250,000.

But the description of the procedure is so vague that the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, which opposed the bill, said it "employs terminology that is not even recognized in the

medical community..." The bill does include one exemption for doctors, co-sponsored in the Senate by the majority leader, Bob Dole. The penalties would not apply if the procedure was necessary to save a mother whose life was endangered by a physical disorder, illness or injury. But opponents of the bill argue that this exception is too narrow, ignoring, for example, cases in which the mother's life is threatened by the pregnancy itself.

Further, the exception may not satisfy the requirements of Roe v. Wade, which articulated the constitutional right to abortion. Roe and subsequent decisions recognized the state's interest in imposing some restrictions during the second and third trimesters, but those decisions did not try to dictate the methods that could be used. They also said that while the state could prohibit abortions after the fetus became viable, exceptions must be allowed to preserve the mother's life or health.

In a letter to Congress a month ago, Mr. Clinton urged that the exception be expanded to allow performance of the procedure if, in a doctor's judgment, it was necessary to "avert serious health consequences" for a woman. Congress clung to its original position, giving Mr. Dole and the anti-abortion forces an issue they hope to use against Mr. Clinton this fall. Mr. Clinton can help himself among the millions who believe in choice if he sticks to his principles.

Home Health Care Is Workable and Repairable

To the Editor:
The "experts" you cite who urge reduction in Medicaid home care services (front page, March 24) have muddled issues to justify the reductions being made in New York state. Here are some points:

- Transfer-of-asset problems do not justify inadequate care. New York law permits elderly and disabled people to impoverish themselves to qualify for home care services; the law does not make adult children financially responsible for their parents. This may or may not be a "problem"; but if so, the solution is to change these laws, not to reduce Medicaid services.
- Provider overbilling is not equivalent to patient overuse. If there is such overbilling, the solution is to adjust the payments to providers, not to cut services to the needy.
- That New York City provides more personal aide services than elsewhere in the state does not mean that the city is overgenerous. It is equally likely that the rest of the state provides people less care than needed to avoid institutionalization. Indeed, there are higher rates of Medicaid nursing home placements outside the city.
- The high cost of home care does not show that the care is unnecessary. Medicaid provides different levels of home care depending on medical need, and only one level (24-hour-a-day care) is more expensive than nursing home care.

While nursing home care is appropriate for some, it can be a horror for those who are able to remain in their own homes. We must decide if what

we want for those who are old and sick is minimum care to keep them alive or a level that values individual autonomy.

Toby Golick
New York, March 25, 1996
The writer teaches law and aging at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University.

To the Editor:
Misuse of services and runaway costs should not detract from the success of New York's home care program (front page, March 24). However, reform is required.

Services that exceed need remain in place because there is no trigger to identify overuse. Discharge plan-



Carly Hall

ning should be adopted as a gatekeeper to prevent misuse of home care service. A plan would be developed for each client specifying the duration of service and requiring re-

ductions in services so that the correct prescription is in place.

Home care can foster an inappropriate dependence. The discharge plan could also require that as a client's health improves, he or she receives services from the outpatient divisions of hospitals or geriatric centers. Such a requirement would encourage older people to leave their apartments on a regular basis, thus reducing the isolation that often leads to deterioration.

JACOB REINGOLD
ROSE DOBROF
Bronx, March 27, 1996
The writers are, respectively, vice chairman, Hebrew Home for the Aged, and professor, Brookdale Center on Aging, Hunter College.

To the Editor:

Re your March 24 news article on home health care in New York: Home care provides services to twice as many people as in nursing homes at one-third the cost to Medicaid. Figures comparing costs with other states include home- and community-based services like Meals on Wheels, adult day care and transportation.

The figures also include New York State expenditures for noninstitutional long-term-care services but not Medicare expenditures. Many states listed in your chart do not spend Medicaid money on home care but use Medicare as a substitute, some providing patients with as many as 100 home visits. New York averages 41 visits per Medicare patient.

CAROL A. RODAT
Pres., Home Care Assn., N.Y. State
Albany, March 25, 1996

Minimum-Wage Debate Shows G.O.P. Hypocrisy

To the Editor:

You report (news article, March 27) on how Senator Bob Dole averted an extended debate by Senator Edward M. Kennedy on raising the minimum wage. That was not the first time Mr. Dole used his knowledge of the legislative process to block negotiation of bills he is unwilling to debate. When the minimum-wage issue was raised in the House, Republicans there also took measures to block it.

April 1 marks the five-year anniversary of the last Federal minimum wage increase. According to an NBC News poll, 72 percent of Americans back an increase in the minimum wage.

A minimum-wage earner em-

ployed full-time earns \$8,840 before deductions. The poverty level for a family of two is \$10,030 and for a family of four, \$15,150. Since two-thirds of minimum-wage workers are adults, and 4 in 10 are the sole breadwinners in their families, the minimum wage is not a living wage for a family of more than one.

President Clinton supports raising the minimum wage by 90 cents, to \$5.15 an hour. It's funny how Republicans tout the importance of ending welfare dependency; if they were truly interested in getting poor families off welfare, they would be taking steps to make it possible.

NYDIA M. VELAZQUEZ
Member of Congress, 12th Dist., N.Y.
Washington, March 28, 1996

On Social Security, Proceed With Caution

To the Editor:

Your March 27 editorial on the current enthusiasm for investing Social Security tax revenues in the stock market wisely urges caution. Before we make drastic changes in Social Security, we must have confidence that the expectations of our work force will not be jeopardized and our economy not disrupted.

There are questions to be answered. For example, would the Government undertake to guarantee against market gyrations a level of benefits to enable workers to plan for retirement? Would the Government's borrowing costs rise if the Social Security surplus were not available for that purpose?

How would our economy absorb this new capital? Would it be invested in less risky blue-chips and index stocks, driving up their market power as well as their price (and the compensation of their chief executives)?

SARAH D. GALBRAITH
Washington, March 27, 1996

Deafness, Context and a Charge of Harassment

To the Editor:

Re Maureen Dowd's "Baby-Talk Censure" (column, March 28), on the sexual-harassment complaint made by a Senate staff member against a Senate coffee-shop cashier for calling him "baby":

Ms. Dowd writes that the superiors of the complainant, Christopher Held, said that he might be "particularly sensitive because he is hearing-impaired."

I am getting my master's degree in deaf education. A cornerstone of my education is never to assume a deaf student's contextual knowledge. It can be assumed that most hearing children have picked up on, say, "Cinderella" along the way, not because they have read the story or seen the movie but because they have heard the story referred to by friends and adults.

Many deaf students do not have access to this incidental learning; what they learn is what they are taught.

Mr. Held may have encountered "baby" only as an endearment in a bedroom scene in a captioned movie. Ms. Dowd spoke only to his superiors. It would seem pertinent to find

out why he himself was so disturbed. And why does his being hearing-impaired make him more "sensitive"?

JENNA FISCHTROM
Madison, Wis., March 28, 1996

What Imus Deserved

To the Editor:
Re "Unexpectedly, the Clintons Are Skewered at a Dinner" (news article, March 23):

The assault by the radio talk-show host Don Imus on national political and media leaders at the Radio-Television Correspondents Association dinner illustrates the depth to which political satire has sunk. Mr. Imus's diatribe was as devoid of genuine humor as it was vicious and insulting.

Did anyone object or walk out? Did anyone threaten to punch Mr. Imus's teeth down his throat? President Clinton just sat there.

Mr. Imus was allowed to say what he thought. But we are also free not to tolerate the intolerable, free not to allow ourselves to be gratuitously assaulted.

DENIS KENNY
White River Jct., Vt., March 24, 1996

CUNY, in Absorbing Budget Cuts, Doesn't Slight Liberal Arts

To the Editor:

"The Twin Crises at CUNY" (editorial, March 27) focuses on the board of trustees' March 26 declaration of financial exigency based on the proposed 1996-97 state budget, the same action taken in 1985. This declaration was brought on by assessment of the impact of a \$97 million shortfall on the senior colleges, and it begins a process of campus consultation on contingency plans.

The declaration was necessary so that faculty and student representatives can participate in deliberations before the spring semester ends. If the proposed cuts are ameliorated by actions in Albany, a reassessment will take place, as in past years. The board and the Chancellor will retain oversight of this process to assure the university's long-term interests.

I am concerned by the charge that the Chancellor and, by implication, the board of trustees, is seeking to limit the liberal arts in favor of technical programs. Of the 132 programs closed or suspended since 1993 as a direct result of fiscal stringencies, only 37 — about a quarter — were in liberal arts and sciences.

Since June 1993, 14 new degree

programs were approved in liberal arts and science programs. Only 7 percent of all retrenchments last year were liberal arts faculty, and they were restricted to two academic fields at two colleges.

CUNY is committed to a strong liberal arts core while maintaining support for career-oriented programs.

JAMES P. MURPHY
Chairman, Board of Trustees
City University of New York
New York, March 27, 1996

George E. Paraki's fiscal gimmickry and tax cuts that benefit the rich, retrenchment is inevitable.

But when I started working at Brooklyn College in 1981, 780 professors were serving 15,000 students. Now, fewer than 500 are serving 16,000 students. Is there really a need to dismiss 50 additional professors or even more?

DAVID ARNOW
Brooklyn, March 27, 1996

The writer is a professor of computer science, Brooklyn College, CUNY.

SUNY Hurts, Too

To the Editor:

The budget problems you report for the City University of New York (news article, March 26) are also plaguing the State University of New York system. Without restoration of funds, we at SUNY will have to absorb a \$97 million reduction in state support next year, resulting in the loss of more than 2,000 faculty and professional staff jobs. Many students will be forced to drop out because of reduced tuition assistance.

This shortfall, which is part of the \$3.9 billion deficit projected for next year's state budget, results from the effects of last year's cut in personal income taxes (\$1.4 billion) and the second stage of those reductions, scheduled to go into effect next week (\$2.4 billion). Cancellation of next week's tax cut would solve more than half the current SUNY budget problem.

MICHAEL ZWEIF
Stony Brook, L.I., March 27, 1996

The writer is a professor of economics, SUNY.

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Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

No Pain, No Gain, No Peace

WASHINGTON

I knew an Israeli colonel who had commanded Israeli troops in both south Lebanon and the West Bank, and I once asked him what was the difference between the two. Well, he said, on the West Bank, because of media and government scrutiny, "you have to explain every little move you make to 10 different people." But in south Lebanon, he said, you could do whatever you wanted. Or as he put it: "In south Lebanon, there is nothing between you and God Almighty. The only question you ask yourself when you are going to blow up someone's house is whether to use 50 kilos of dynamite or 25 kilos."

I was reminded of that conversation when I read about the suicide bomber from Hezbollah, who two weeks ago killed an Israeli officer in south Lebanon. In south Lebanon, the Israeli Army has a completely free hand: it can kick in any door, burst into any Mosque. And yet, despite that freedom of operation, Israeli soldiers continue to die there, because they simply have no answer for suicide bombers. As one Israeli soldier involved in the latest incident explained when asked why he didn't shoot the Lebanese suicide bomber on sight: "We are not trained to shoot people in civilian clothes who are crossing the street."

I raise this point now because Israel's Likud Party leader, Bibi Netanyahu, and some of his tough-talking colleagues like Ariel Sharon, are peddling the argument that if elected they will know how to deal with Palestinian terrorism better than the Labor Government. Nonsense. Israel has not been able to eliminate 100 percent of terrorism from Lebanon, where it has a totally free hand, and the Likud will do no better on the West Bank.

Mr. Netanyahu is vague about his plan, but it seems to go like this: Militarily, he says, Israeli troops will

Bibi's fantasy answer

go in, when necessary, and surgically wipe out Palestinian militants already living under Palestinian control. Politically, he says, Israel will freeze the peace process at its present stage and offer the Palestinians permanent autonomy on the West Bank — without the removal of a single Jewish settlement and without Mr. Netanyahu's ever having to meet Yasir Arafat.

That approach is a fatuous illusion. But Mr. Netanyahu knows that Israel's silent majority wants there to be a peace process. He can't just say nothing. So he has come up with this fantasy peace process, for which there will never be any Palestinian partners.

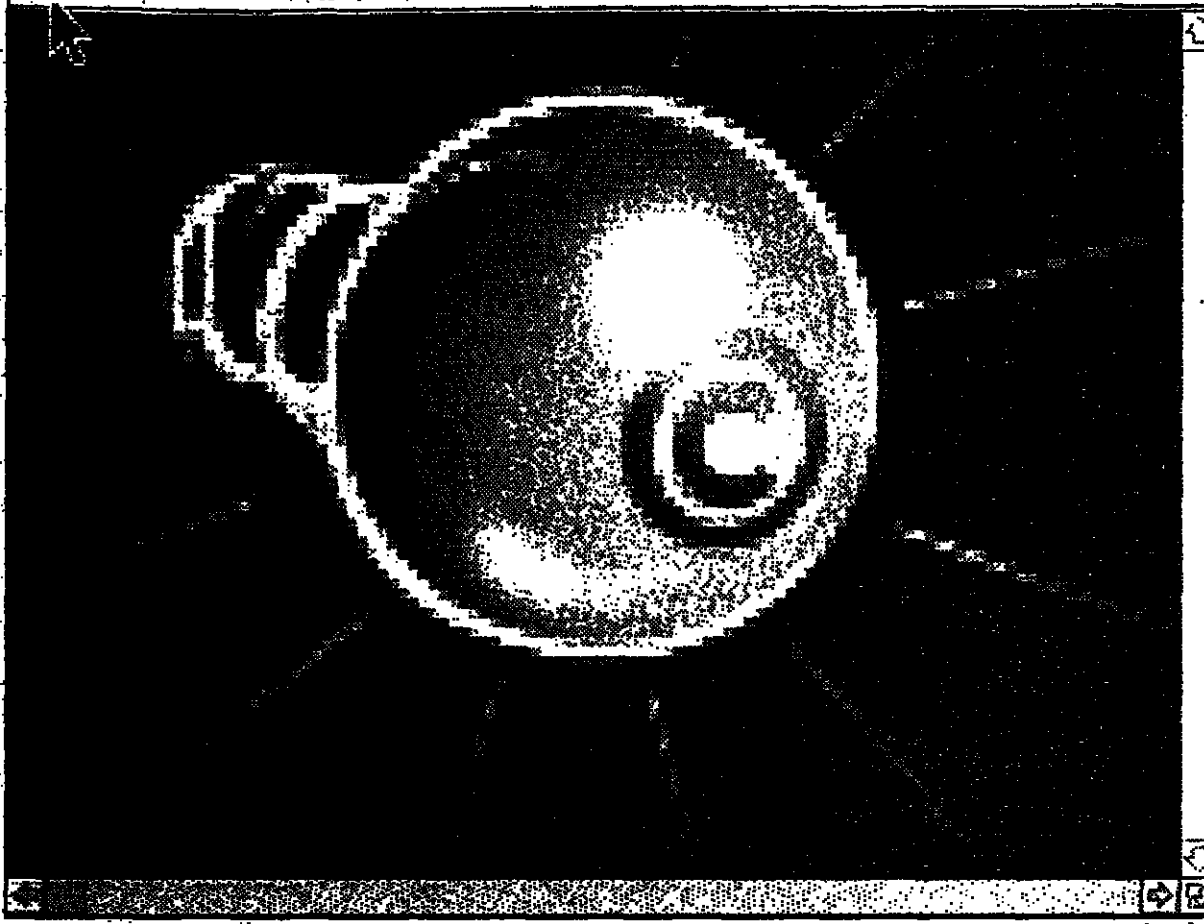
There is only one real peace process and it is the one launched by Yitzhak Rabin, based on Israel's gradually ceding Palestinians control over their own lives and land in return for Palestinians' providing Israel peace and security. It may well be that Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian people are not capable of living up to this deal. That is legitimately in question now. But if that is so, then the peace process is over, and Israelis will have to man the barricades.

I only hope that before Israelis grasp for the fantasy peace process offered by Mr. Netanyahu, or opt for the barricades, they will explore a third option — a better peace process, one that learns from the mistakes of the past year. That is a process that remains committed to the strategic goal of Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation and separation, but moves much more slowly, pays much more attention to Mr. Arafat's leadership weaknesses and seriously holds his feet to the fire on compliance with every peace provision. But it is also a peace process that looks for more ways to help Mr. Arafat overcome his weaknesses, without undercutting his authority, and does more to help Palestinians create jobs in Gaza and on the West Bank.

Listening to the debate in Israel, you can hear that many people don't want to abandon the peace process, because that would mean a future full of yesterdays. But Israelis don't want to be played for fools either. I always believed the real strength of Israeli society has been its ability to survive, and even thrive, amid the violence of life in the Middle East and through all the ups and downs of the peace process. I hope it is that strength Israelis will reach for now — not the fantasy of peace without pain or the despair of no peace at all. This strength to endure was best captured after the latest spate of suicide bombings, when the Israeli Government canceled the Purim holiday celebrations in schools. An Israeli schoolboy asked on Israeli television: "Why did they cancel Purim? These suicide bombings are going to happen, but Purim only comes once a year."

Ideas

zero items available



Nancy Stahl

Sold Out

By James Boyle

WASHINGTON We've got the information age all wrong. Someone who reads today's newspapers would conclude that the four most important aspects of the information age are cyberspace, Windows 95, Newt Gingrich and cyberspace. This is like saying that the most important signposts during the rise of industrial capitalism in America were mass-produced pornographic magazines, Warren Gammaliel Harding and the Veg-O-Matic.

To understand the age we have entered, we need more than a modern Bill of Rights and a subscription to Penthouse on line. We need to figure out how the world changes when information becomes one of the most important forms of wealth. When everything from the pattern of purchases revealed by credit cards to the content of your DNA can become a byte of information, to be bought and sold in the marketplace.

The first effect of this transformation is that intellectual property rights become very important. Around the world, corporations are lobbying their governments, demanding more expansive copyright, patent, trademark and data-base rights. Governments are complying, granting monopolies over information and information products that make the monopolies of the 19th-

How robber barons are buying up the information age.

century robber barons look like penny-ante operations.

Intellectual property rights are being expanded dramatically, sometimes in surprising directions. Even human genetic information has been privatized. The gene that indicates a predisposition to breast cancer, for example — called BRCA1 — has been patented by Myriad Genetics. Harvard University even has a patent (No. 4,736,866) on a mouse — the Oncomouse — a transgenic species engineered to be prone to cancer. But beyond these examples, with their Brave New World overtones, lies a more general trend. We are in the middle of an information land grab and no one seems to have noticed.

There is a reason for this apparent blindness. The information economy is unfamiliar territory. When private parties are allowed to exploit Federal land, we can all work out the politics of the situation. We know the arguments (and the interest groups) for and against. But who wins and who loses when the property at stake is intellectual, and the struggle is over the extension of a copyright term or a software patent? As yet, we have no politics of the information age; we don't see the linkages between issues or perceive a common interest in apparently disparate situations.

Who is affected by the politics of intellectual property? Many groups are, though they might not see it that way. Some of the most innovative software engineers have objected to the extension of patent law to cover their products; they fear it will help create an oligopolistic software mar-

James Boyle, a professor of law at American University, is the author of "Shamans, Software and Spleens: Law and the Construction of the Information Society."

ket and diminish inventiveness. Gay rights activists, meanwhile, are told there can be no Gay Olympics because the United States Olympic Committee owns the word "Olympic" and won't permit its use. (After all, what could be more foreign to the traditions of ancient Greece than homosexuality?) Environmentalists wish that some of the profits on patented pharmaceuticals drawn from the rain forest could be returned to protect their source. Religious organizations protest the patenting of living organisms.

Each group is complaining about an intellectual property system that has expanded out of control. Yet they don't see those complaints, or their interests, as linked. Part of the problem is that we have not adapted our public debate to the realities of the information age. Censorship we understand. But the subtler forms of control imposed by ownership of information? These are harder to discuss.

Congress is now considering the Clinton Administration's proposal for intellectual property on the Internet, aimed at "saving" this thriving medium. Using a far-fetched theory of what constitutes "copying," the proposal would turn browsing an Internet document into a copyright violation. It would effectively privatize much of the public domain by transforming the current law of fair use. It would make on-line service providers strictly liable for their customers' copyright violations, thus giving providers an incentive to monitor what you do in cyberspace.

These proposals are extraordinarily far-reaching. They have been criticized by educators, librarians, writers, civil libertarians and entrepreneurs, who fear that the Net will become a pay-as-you-go information toll road. And yet there is scarcely any coverage of these issues in the press. "Intellectual property" is presumed to be too dry, too technical, an issue, one mainly of interest to specialists.

The information land grab isn't confined to the Internet. In fields ranging from software to biography, biotechnology to court reporting, the general tendency of intellectual property rights has been to grasp outward, ever outward. Some might say, isn't this necessary? Information products are expensive to create, after all, and cheap to copy; that's why we need intellectual property rights, right?

But the issue isn't so simple. Imagine that you were the intellectual property czar, charged only with creating the most efficient, productive system of property rights. You don't care about free speech, artistic integrity or equal access. All you care about is economic efficiency. What would you do?

At first it might seem that you would just hand out copyrights and patents galore, and even expand the scope of such rights to give innovators a higher return on their investment. The greater their incentive, the more drugs, programs, data bases and gene maps they will develop, right? Not necessarily.

Although courts, economists and United States trade representatives often talk this way, the effect of intellectual property restrictions on innovation is not so clear-cut. Entrepreneurs have to be assured that time spent developing new software won't be wasted, that a profit lies at the end of the tunnel. But they also require an adequate amount of raw material; there has to be an adequate flow of information for the market to function.

This is true even in literature. "Poetry can only be made out of other poems; novels out of other novels," as the critic Northrup Frye famously put it. The same goes for computer programs, which build on the contributions of earlier hackers, or for biotechnology projects, which rely on the availability of unpatented cell lines,

and so on and so on. Every intellectual property claim is a chunk taken out of the public domain. If classroom copying is sharply curtailed, if we give someone a software patent over basic functions, at some point the public domain will be so diminished that future creators will be prevented from creating because they won't be able to afford the raw materials they need. An intellectual property system has to insure that the fertile public domain is not converted into a fallow landscape of walled private plots. We are in danger of forgetting this.

Right now, the ground rules of the information society are being laid down by lawyers (strike one) employed by the biggest players in the field (strike two), all with little public debate or press scrutiny. This is bad politics in the thrall of worse economics. We need a politics and a press of the information age. Access to dirty pictures will be little consolation, and speech anything but free, if we let this moment escape our grasp.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Raffish and Rowdy

WASHINGTON

We're no angels. We are a noisy, imperfect lot struggling to scribble what has been called the first draft of history. The occupation has always had its hazards. As George Bernard Shaw wrote to a journalist: "Dear Sir, Your profession has, as usual, destroyed your brain."

But it is now so fashionable to bash the press that an entire bottom-feeding industry has grown up. There are a slew of books about making newspapers more civic-minded and a slew of ideologues and burnt-out journalists swanning about, calling themselves journalism experts and reformers.

When James Fallows is about to criticize someone in his book "Breaking the News: How the Media Undermine American Democracy," he tends to give them two nice adjectives. He describes me, for instance, as "tart and witty," before indicating that tart and witty descriptions of politicians' foibles are not the best way to help democracy.

I will return the favor: The slim and earnest Mr. Fallows starts from a false premise (the press used to be better), sets up fake choices (you can have stories on tactics or issues, personality or policy), and comes to an astonishing conclusion ("Instead of describing rivalries on the White House staff, the 'news' could treat the Presidency the way it does the scientific establishment, judging it mainly by public pronouncements and not looking too far behind the veil.")

The modern history of the Presidency — from the Bay of Pigs to the Gulf of Tonkin, from Watergate to Iran-contra — illustrates why reporters must look behind the veil. But the veil is not especially democratic, and journalism is supposed to be the opposite of boosterism.

We don't need Mr. Fallows's version of "public journalism." If you want to appreciate the role of journalism in democracy, go to the Vietnam Memorial. I walk along the black wall, as it grows taller with names, and I think about how the men running the country sent so many young Americans to their deaths because they were driven by ego to insist on the veil, to lie and lie.

Mr. Fallows argues that Ira Magaziner and Hillary Clinton should have been allowed to develop their health care plan in secret. He suggests that the Times's "honest" and "diligent" Robert Pear impeded democracy by telling readers what the health care plan entailed.

But who decides what the public

needs to know? What makes the secret deliberations of government more democratic than the raucous probings of the press?

It is odd, to put it politely, to have Mr. Fallows righteously defending the veil. In 1979, he resigned his job as a speechwriter in the Carter White House and proceeded to make his reputation as a journalist by writing "The Passionless Presidency," a long attack on the personal failings of Jimmy Carter and their consequences for American politics.

Mr. Fallows's rhetoric was wild: "Like Marshal Pétain after the fall of France, he has offered his person to the nation. This is not an inconsiderable gift; his performance in the office shows us why it's not enough."

The new scolding Fallows would probably find the old scolding Fallows "cynical." It is not "civil," after all, to look so far behind the veil or "constructive" to betray the President who hired you to help him communicate with the public.

Americans did not become more disillusioned because the press distorted the workings of government but because the press exposed the workings of government.

"Fallows offers a mistaken revisionism that there was a golden time

In defense of a pesky press.

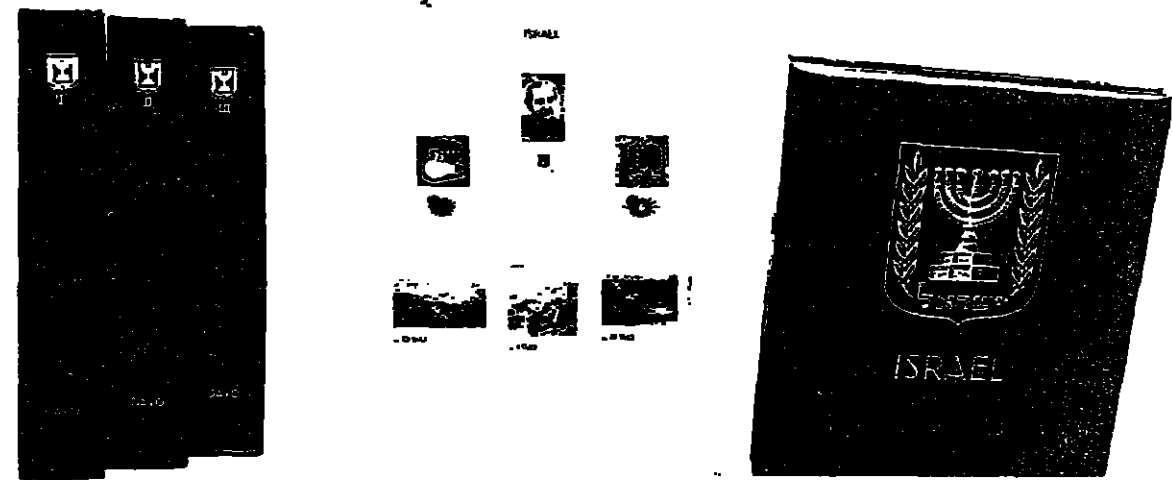
in which the press did a better job explaining government and policy and politics than it does now," says Michael Kelly of The New Yorker. "The press does a better job and the public is hugely more informed about what's going on in Washington than it has ever been — and being hugely more informed does have a tendency to make one a little more cynical."

Mr. Fallows romanticizes the past, noting that in old movies "reporters were gritty characters, instinctively siding with the Common Man."

He should check out "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance." There is a scene when the crusty, crusading newspaper editor in the Old West is asked to join a statehood committee. He explains that his job is not to help the polis, but to watch them to make sure they stay clean.

Democracy and civility are not the same thing.

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Sexual pioneer with a dark side

IF the start of this century's revolution in sexual attitudes could be pinned on one person, it would be Marie Stopes, founder of the British Empire's first birth-control clinic.

Stopes was a sexual pioneer in the 1920s in a world still bound by the rigid mores of the Victorian era.

The opening of the clinic just over 75 years ago was radical enough, but it paled beside the influence of Stopes's book *Married Love*, published in 1918, which preached the unheard-of notion that women should enjoy sex.

But the humanitarian who vowed to bring sexual fulfillment to the masses had a dark side. Stopes was also an advocate of eugenics — the selective breeding of humans — and treated her own husband with astonishing emotional brutality.

Stopes has been credited with transforming the sex lives of millions. To an ignorant male-dominated world, where women were expected to merely endure sex, Stopes introduced foreplay and declared that a mutually satisfying sex life was the key to the perfect marriage.

Married Love was a huge success. It was translated into 14 languages and sold over a million copies. In 1935, a group of American academics ranked it one of the most influential works of the previous 50 years, ahead of Einstein's *Theory of Relativity*.

"We could arguably lay much of the blame for our over-optimistic expectations of marriage squarely on her shoulders," wrote a reviewer of a recent biography of Stopes.

What was most astonishing about *Married Love* was that, at 37, Stopes was a virgin when she wrote it.

In a rare legal case, Stopes had her first marriage annulled in 1916 because it had proved sexually unfulfilling and was never consummated.

This was clearly a woman who was not going to put up with an unsatisfactory sex life, but it was also an early hint of the sheer, overriding force of her personality.

Stopes was married for a second time in 1918 to Humphrey Verdon-Roe, an aeronautical pioneer whose wealth freed her to devote her time to writing and carrying on her mission.

But while preaching marital bliss, Stopes herself was a cruel and domineering wife.

She forced Roe to write, at her dictation, a letter freeing her from sexual fidelity because he was unable to satisfy her.

Eventually Roe was banished to the attic of the 18th-century mansion they shared and had to earn permission to visit family rooms by doing household chores.

The couple's son, born when Stopes was 44, was equally dominated, although adored, by his mother, who was growing odder as she aged.

Harry Stopes-Roe was forced to wear either kilts or woolen trousers as a child because his mother was convinced anything else would damage his genitals.

When Harry finally rebelled and chose a bride for himself, his mother objected furiously that his fiancée wore glasses and that the purity of her descendants could be damaged by this tiny imperfection.

She wrote her son out of her will and when she died in 1958, the mansion was left to the Royal Society of Literature and Harry received the 13-volume *Greater Oxford Dictionary*.

Stopes's opposition to the marriage may have been partly rooted in possessiveness, but it was also a potent display of her eugenic convictions.

She believed the human race was in decline and that only selective breeding among perfect individuals — like herself — could save it.

She urged the sterilization of



Marie Stopes, founder of the British Empire's first birth-control clinic, was also an advocate of eugenics.

mothers with physical or mental disabilities and described her birth-control clinic as "a sure light in our racial darkness."

When a deaf-mute man wrote to her for advice on birth control, she rebuked him for even contemplating sex and then wrote to a charity declaring that people with such disabilities should not be allowed to have children.

Recent critics have said she was also a supporter of Hitler, because she sent him a volume of her poems, *Love Songs for Young Lovers*.

Her son has dismissed the idea. "It was a perversion to suggest she admired Hitler. She was anti-Nazi. Sending the poems was an example of her 'megalomania,'" said Stopes-Roe.

By the beginning of World War II, Stopes had given up proselytizing and turned her attention to writing poetry and literature.

She was disgusted that she was remembered solely as a birth-control pioneer.

"She was sick to death of us all. She had taught the man in the street to heave overboard the prurience and taboos of centuries so that he could soar up to the ultimate fulfillment of bliss — and what had he done? The oaf had used her gift like an extra gadget in the lavatory," wrote one obituarist. (Reuter)

From one Jew to 2,000

BEFORE World War II, the University of Southern California had a *numerous* *clausus*, or quota, system for its professional schools, striking in its simplicity.

One Jewish student was admitted to the medical school, one to the dental school and one to the law school.

Those statistics have changed, as Dr. Steven B. Sample, president of the private institution, told Jewish community leaders he hosted at a recent luncheon. Currently, the Jewish presence on campus encompasses 2,000 to 2,500 students, or 8-10 percent of the total enrollment, and one-third of all deans and professors.

Perhaps not coincidentally, the academic standing of USC — once known mainly for its athletic prowess — has risen sharply in the last few decades.

"The Jewish contributions have been immense," said Sample at a campus luncheon. "Our ties to the Jewish community are as strong as those of any other American university." Founded by the Methodist Church in 1880 and long considered a WASP bastion inhospitable to minorities, the USC turnaround has been startling. As recently as the 1970s, USC elicited howls of protest from the Jewish community when it announced the establishment of a Middle East Studies Center, funded entirely by Arab oil money.

The center, delicately described by Sample as "a misstep," was stillborn and the money returned to its donors.

The transformation of USC can be credited to a number of factors.

USC, once a bastion of the WASP establishment, has come a long way from the days of its antisemitic quotas, Tom Tugend reports from Los Angeles

One is the change in American society from the pre-World War II era, when job listings in the *Los Angeles Times* routinely carried the proviso, "Only whites and Christians need apply." Another is the advent of a more enlightened leadership at USC, which was also mindful that its Jewish alumni tended to be unusually successful and generous to their alma mater.

Not least is the work of Joseph Roos, who was hired 15 years ago as a community relations consultant by the university.

The 87-year-old Roos, a legendary pioneer in battling antisemitism and hate groups, was honored at the luncheon for his "tireless dedication in fighting injustice and as a model for service to the community."

AMONG USC's current programs and rela-

tionships, noted Sample, are a Jewish studies curriculum attracting 500 undergraduates, including many non-Jews; active academic exchanges and joint studies with the neighboring Hebrew Union College, a relationship Sample hopes to extend to HUC's new Skirball Cultural Center; and ties to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University.

Sample is working toward the establishment of a Jewish studies center and fundraising is under way for an endowed chair in Jewish studies.

Cinema-school senior Joey Nussbaum cited his own career at USC as a good example of how things look from the students' perspective.

It started when, as a lonely freshman, Nussbaum was invited by campus Hillel director Rabbi Susan Laemmle to an Erev Shabbat celebration, and he was on his way.

Now president of the USC Jewish Student Union, Nussbaum worked with Hillel, fellow students and faculty to found or strengthen an annual Jewish awareness week, a Jewish filmmakers forum, the residential Bayit and SChalom housing, both with kosher kitchens, Rosh Hodesh celebrations for women, and joint dialogue groups with Arab and black students.

Also available are a study program in Israel, a joint USC-HUC degree in religion, Hillel activities and lectures and symposia on Jewish topics.

"Whatever I needed Jewishly," the graduating Nussbaum said, "it was there."

EPA admits dioxin's harmful effects

THE US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has acknowledged the harmful effects of dioxin, a chemical released mainly by paper mills and incinerators.

According to a preliminary report, "low doses of dioxin can cause cancer and infertility, and even interfere with fetal development, even at the background levels that most people have in their bodies."

The final results of the four-year study will be published later this year.

It is the bleaching of paper products that produces so much dioxin, contaminating air and water

EARTHLY CONCERNS D'VORA BEN SHAUL

sources and the subsequent incineration of paper products that pollutes the air, say the experts.

For this reason, many people are pressing for more unbleached paper products in everything from sanitary supplies and disposable diapers to coffee filters.

Dioxin has been suspected for a number of years. It now appears that in order to cause harm the dioxin must bind with a number of receptors called Ah receptors on cells. Just why this bonding happens in some people and not in others is not understood, but some

scientists say that this may mean that there is no level of dioxin low enough to protect some people from its effects.

In the meantime, the industries involved have mounted a massive campaign to try and show that dioxin is harmless and that the entire issue is a by-product of what they term "ecosteria" or, in other words, ecological hysteria.

They have found new friends in the Congress. After the last US congressional elections, a Republican-controlled Congress — known for strong anti-environ-

mental stands — canceled the appearance of a researcher sympathetic to environmentalists.

Instead, the Congress invited Michael Gough, a conservative think-tank member from the Cato Institute, and Kay Jones of Zephyr Consulting in Seattle. Both are known for their criticism of the EPA report and their support of industry. Both have worked extensively for industries that produce dioxin.

The EPA plans to release its full report later this year. According to Linda Birnbaum, one of its authors, there will be more detail about research, but the conclusions will remain the same.

Inadmissible evidence only counts when it makes a difference

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before Justices Dov Levin, Givriel Bach, Elyahu Mazza, Mishael Cheshin, and Yitzhak Zamir, in the matter of the State of Israel, appellant, versus Yoram Abutbul, respondent (F.H.1CJ 188/94).

LAW REPORT ASHER FELIX LANDAU

JUSTICE BACH also adhered to his previous opinion. He agreed with Justice Zamir that any reasonable doubt as to the judge's having been influenced by the inadmissible evidence worked in the defendant's favor. In the present case, however, there was no place for a reasonable doubt.

His finding on this aspect was not based only on the judge having mentioned the polygraph test in his judgment. He referred to it twice, in different passages, without commenting that it was inadmissible and that he had disregarded it. Moreover, the judge stated the complainant had apparently undergone the test successfully, the defendant had tried to minimize its importance, and his counsel had vigorously opposed it. Referring to all these features in his judgment surely raised at least a reasonable doubt as to whether he did not rely on this evidence, particularly in view of the sharp conflict of evidence between the complainant and the defendant.

It was important, in his opinion, to direct judges that if they referred to inadmissible evidence, they should clarify that they disregarded it in reaching their conclusions.

JUSTICE LEVIN concurred with Justice Bach. The trial court, he said, had no need to refer to the polygraph evidence in its judgment. That it did so raised at least a doubt whether its purpose was not to strengthen and explain why it preferred the complainant's version to the defendant's.

Moreover, the whole occurrence was strange and the evidence of both the complainant and the defendant was full of contradictions and surprising allegations. The objective evidence too was insufficient to dispel doubts as to the defendant's guilt.

JUSTICE MAZZA accepted Justice Zamir's legal analysis of

the principles involved. He also accepted the presumption that the trial court was not influenced by the inadmissible evidence, noting that the strength of that presumption depends on the circumstances of each particular case. He also commented there was no conflict between the members of the court as to the principles involved.

He also held that where there was no other sufficient evidence to support conviction, and there was at least a reasonable doubt as to whether the trial court had been influenced by the inadmissible evidence, the defendant was entitled to be acquitted. On the other hand, less than a reasonable doubt on that point would not justify invalidating the judgment.

He agreed with Justice Bach that judges should be directed to make it clear that if they referred to inadmissible evidence, they did not rely on it in any way.

Despite the judge's mentioning the complainant's polygraph test, Justice Mazza continued, he was satisfied the judge had not relied upon it in convicting Abutbul. A close reading of the admissible evidence and the judgment showed clearly that the judge believed the complainant and disbelieved the defendant.

Although the complainant's evidence contained some surprising passages, it was clearly, on the face of it, far more convincing than the defendant's evasive testimony. In his opinion, therefore, there was no justification for the appeal court's invalidating the trial court's judgment.

IN THE result, and by majority decision, the District Court's judgment was restored as decided by Justice Zamir.

Yiska Leibowitz, former senior assistant state attorney, appeared for the state, and Prof. Kenneth Mann and Shimon Shover appeared for Abutbul.

The judgment was given on February 28, 1996.

This is the second of two parts.

ABUTBUL was convicted in the Tel Aviv District Court of rape and other offenses. He appealed to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the inadmissible evidence of a polygraph test undergone by the complainant had been wrongly admitted at his trial and could have influenced the result. The court, by majority decision, allowed the appeal (*The Jerusalem Post*, January 10, 1994) and the court president acceded to the state's request to order a rehearing.

Justice Zamir analyzed section 56 of the Evidence Ordinance (New Version) of 1971. It provides that no judgment in a criminal trial shall be based on inadmissible evidence admitted by error or inadvertence; nevertheless, the judgment shall not be invalidated by an appeal court "unless, in the opinion of the court, the accused would not have been convicted if such evidence had not been given, or there was no other sufficient evidence to support conviction."

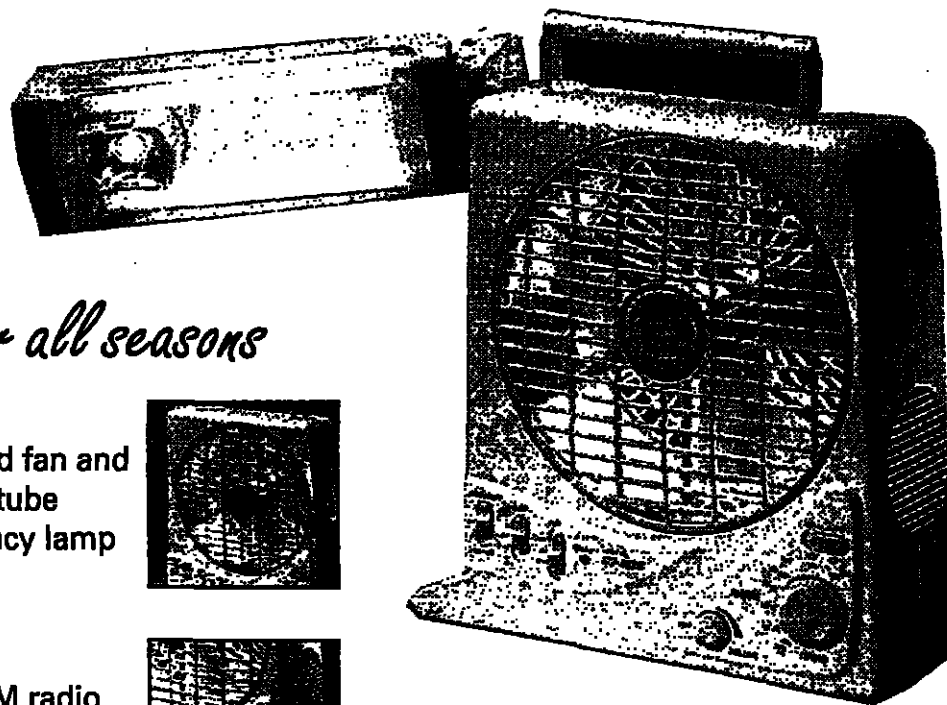
Justice Zamir was satisfied that the trial court did not take the inadmissible evidence into account and that there was ample other evidence to support the conviction. He proposed, therefore, that the appeal court's first judgment be set aside, that Abutbul's conviction be confirmed, and that the Supreme Court pass sentence afresh after hearing counsel's submissions.

Justice Cheshin adhered to his original opinion that Abutbul's appeal be dismissed. He agreed with the presumption that the trial judge disregarded inadmissible evidence. He differed from Justice Zamir as to remitting the case to the lower court being the most desirable course.

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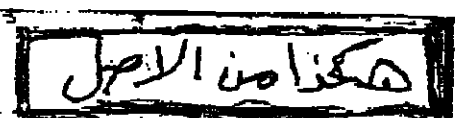
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

Monday, April 1, 1996

Leading indicators up sharply

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE Bank of Israel's index of leading indicators rose 0.9 percent in February, reflecting a sharp rise in retail commerce, the central bank said yesterday.

The index of leading indicators integrates statistics on industrial production, retail commerce, imports, and business-sector wages, and provides a barometer of consumption trends.

The bank attributed the steepest rise in the past 10 months to increased import expansion and "a sharp rise" in retail commerce.

While retail commerce expanded 5.2% in February, and by 13% over the preceding six months,

the industrial production index declined by 1.1%, and remained unchanged during the six months up to February in comparison with the corresponding period in the previous year.

The Bank of Israel will today present its annual report. The reports will be issued under the unusually sensitive circumstances of elections next month, Governor Jacob Frenkel's term expiring in July, and the economy's macroeconomic performance becoming an increasing concern due to the expanding trade, budget, and current-account deficits.

Osem Inv. posts 16% rise in net profits

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

OSEM Investments completed the year with a 16.3 percent real growth in net profits to NIS 67.39 million from NIS 57.96m. in 1994.

Management emphasized that the company achieved a rise in profits despite the merger of affiliated companies, which suffered losses because of the introduction of a new distribution network.

The increase in earnings was primarily due to a sharp growth in financing income to NIS 10.14m. from NIS 663,000.

The rise represented an increase in the company's securities portfolio.

Sales turnover increased 17% to NIS 1.1 billion from NIS 945.8m. The real growth in sales reflects an increase in sale of its traditional products, entrance into the frozen food sector following the

purchase of Mili and Tivall, and the establishment of a marketing and distribution network.

Local market sales increased 15.2% to NIS 1b.

Sales to the overseas market rose 38.2% to NIS 102.3b.

Since the start of the year, Osem has signed several agreements in an attempt to increase its activities in the Far East.

The company has reached a partnership agreement with Dabur India to establish a food manufacturing company in India at a total investment of \$3m. Osem will have a 40% stake in the company and directly invest \$600,000.

In China, Osem has established a snack producing company in partnership with the BAIC group.

Osem has a 60% stake in the company, according to the agreement will invest \$2.7m. in the company's capital and guarantees.

On the local market, Osem has signed an agreement with Paz to establish a chain of shops at Paz gas stations. The two companies will have an equal share in the company.

Fibi Holdings, the parent company of First International Bank, yesterday reported a 6.5% drop in net profits to NIS 74.2m. from NIS 79.4m. in 1994.

Net return on equity on an annual basis fell to 8.8% from 9.8%.

First International Bank's contribution to total earnings was NIS 67.3m., while Dikla mutual fund management company contributed NIS 6.7m.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Service center opens at Erez checkpoint: A service center to check items coming from Gaza and to answer questions Palestinian merchants may have regarding exports to Israel will open today at the Erez checkpoint.

Avi Ganivish, spokesman for the governmental coordinating body that will run the center, said the establishment will ease the economic difficulties caused by the continued closure. The center will be manned by representatives of the Agriculture, Industry, and Internal Security ministries. All goods will be thoroughly checked before being sent into Israel.

Jennifer Friedlin

Jordanian airline to fly to Israel: Royal Wings, a subsidiary of Royal Jordanian Airlines, is to begin flights between Ben-Gurion Airport and Amman on Sunday. There will be five weekly flights in a Dash-7 on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The fare is to be \$70 one-way and \$120 round-trip. Some of the add-on fares, according to Galilee Tours, which represents Royal Jordanian in Israel, are: Bangkok, \$650; Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, or Singapore, \$690; Karachi, \$475; and New Delhi, \$575.

Haim Shapiro

Gulf investment's '95 net profit up 86%: Gulf Investment Corporation (GIC), owned equally by six Gulf Arab states, has reported an 86.3 percent rise in calendar 1995 net profit to \$115.9 million. Kuwait-based GIC said in a statement issued after a general assembly meeting it would distribute a dividend of \$52.5m. in 1995. In 1994 it distributed \$37.5m.

Reuters

Sales at kibbutz industries grow at double the national rate

Kibbutzim report 16% increase to NIS 9.5 billion

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

SALES at the kibbutz industries' 400 companies increased 16 percent last year to NIS 9.5 billion, compared to an 8% national industrial average real growth rate.

Kibbutz Industries Association chairman Micha Hertz said yesterday while presenting the group's annual performance.

Hertz, who would not disclose figures concerning profits/losses, used the opportunity to attack the Bank of Israel's high interest-rate policy, which he said is harming the kibbutz industries, which are dominated by plastics and rubber, food and metals.

The kibbutz industries' exports rose 26.6% last year to \$1.04 billion from \$821b., compared to a

national average real growth rate of 9%.

Eighty percent of the kibbutz industries' export growth was in the three leading branches.

The kibbutz industries exported 35% of their production, compared to a national average of about 25% of sales.

Hertz attributed the improvement to a rise in raw materials, especially plastics, and a growth in demand - particularly in infrastructure.

Commenting on the kibbutz debt arrangement plan, Hertz said the delay in the signing of the arrangement has discouraged potential investors from investing

in the kibbutz sector.

Hertz said Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel's interest rate policy is wrong, particularly with regard to his policy on the exchange rate.

Frenkel, he said, keeps referring to the rise in exports, but last year their growth was lower than in the previous year, and in 1996 it is expected to be even smaller.

"Exports have turned into the Bank of Israel's punching bag," he said.

"Things can't remain this way. There will be a significant drop in exports if the foreign currency rate is not changed."

According to Hertz, the nearly

frozen exchange rate reduced industrial firms' total profits by at least five percent last year. He emphasized that the kibbutz sector was one of the worst hit, because of its high export orientation.

The Kibbutz Industries Association called on the Bank of Israel to adjust the foreign currency rate upward to reach the diagonal band.

The Bank of Israel's policy is worrying in light of the trade balance, said Hertz.

Commenting on the inflation rate, Hertz said Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur should receive credit for the lowering of the rate, as opposed to Frenkel, who attributes its decline to his monetary policy.

It is impossible to fight inflation using interest rates as the sole tool, said Hertz.

Tadiran registers \$35m. in capital gains following issue of subsidiary's shares

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

TADIRAN has registered capital gains of \$35 million following the issue of 20 percent of subsidiary Tadiran Telecommunications shares through a global offering in the US, Europe and Asia at the end of last week.

The company raised \$75m. from the issue of five million shares. The shares were issued according to a company valuation of \$385m. The shares were sold for \$15 per share.

Management said the proceeds of the sale will be used to expand the company's activities.

The underwriters of the issue, headed by Lehman Brothers, have an option to purchase an additional 750 shares at the issue price within 30 days. Assuming the underwriters exercise their option, Tadiran will raise an additional \$11.25.

Capital market sources said the offering was very successful in light of the recent weakness of Israeli stocks traded in New York. Following the sale, Tadiran shares jumped 5%.

The issued shares are traded on the Nasdaq market in the US and on the Automated Quotation International Stock Exchange in London.

Tadiran's decision to issue Tadiran Telecommunications was in the framework of the company's policy to raise capital and encourage foreign investors to invest in its subsidiaries.

Next in line, Tadiran management plan to find a strategic partner for the Communications Systems company and also a partner for its batteries division.

Postal banks ready for expanded service

JUDY SIEGEL

COMMUNICATIONS Minister Shulamit Aloni, yesterday instructed Postal Authority director-general Ran Levin to give the Postal Bank ready to provide expanded services.

The 700 postal banks located in postal branches and mobile post offices around the country will thus be able to provide many services when the commercial banks close down on Friday.

Levin and Postal Bank director Baruch Tepper said that now - after Aloni and Supervisor of Banks Ze'ev Abeles gave their approval - they would ready the postal banks for such services.

This will include many financial and banking services linked on-line to the commercial banks.

Additional postal bank branches will be put on line with the Postal Bank's central computer.

In addition, this central computer will be linked to the commercial banks, just as the

Transport Ministry computer has already been hooked up to the postal branches to facilitate vehicle ownership transfers.

Tepper said the Postal Bank does not aim to compete with the commercial banks, but the smaller banks will boost access to the public through the postal bank without investing in buildings.

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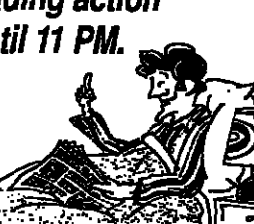
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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS					
Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (29.3.96)					
Currency (deposit size)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS		
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	4.50	4.50	4.75		
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.25	4.25	4.50		
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.875	1.750	2.125		
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.575	0.575	0.625		
Yen (10 million yen)					
Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (29.3.96)					
Currency basket	BUY	SELL	BUY	SELL	Rep. Rate**
U.S. dollar	3.480	3.530	3.05	3.10	3.5000
German mark	2.0710	2.1245	2.05	2.10	3.1110
French franc	4.7037	4.7857	4.62	4.68	4.7468
Japanese yen (100)	2.8888	2.9484	2.84	2.89	2.9200
Dutch guilder	1.8988	1.9388	1.83	1.88	1.8930
Swiss franc	2.3536	2.4036	2.24	2.29	2.6149
Swedish krona	0.4817	0.4922	0.45	0.46	0.4876
Norwegian krone	0.4814	0.4922	0.47	0.50	0.4853
Danish krone	0.5417	0.5523	0.53	0.56	0.5468
Finland mark	0.6793	0.6900	0.65	0.69	0.6700
Canadian dollar	2.2831	2.3387	2.22	2.24	2.2816
Australian dollar	2.4076	2.4486	2.36	2.40	2.4236
S. African rand	0.7709	0.7854	0.69	0.70	0.7771
Belgian franc (10)	1.0175	1.0440	1.00	1.02	1.0220
Austrian schilling (10)	2.5735	2.6215	2.52	2.57	2.5882
Italian lira (1000)	1.9949	1.9996	1.93	1.93	2.0816
Israeli sheqel	---	---	4.30	4.30	4.4854
Egyptian pound	---	---	0.88	0.95	0.9800
ECU	3.391	3.477	---	---	3.8101
Irish punt	2.8594	2.9250	2.77	2.81	2.8506
Spanish peseta (100)	2.4849	2.5250	2.44	2.47	2.5049

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

The Government of Israel Through the Government Companies Authority

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that it is considering to sell all the shares held by the State of Israel (hereinafter: "the State Shares") in:

"Naphta Israel Oil Petroleum Corp. Ltd." (hereinafter: "Naphta")

The State Shares include:

- A. Shares constituting approximately 21.23% of the issued capital of Naphta.
- B. Shares remaining (should the said share or part of them continue to remain) in the hands of the State of Israel after November 1, 1996 (being the last day for the conversion of the convertible bonds issued against the said shares), from the shares constituting as of 17.3.96 approximately 22.88% of the issued capital of Naphta.

Parties (other than "Governmental Corporations" as such term is defined in the below-mentioned Sale Procedure) interested in purchasing all the State Shares, shall be entitled to apply to the Government of Israel through the Government Companies Authority (hereinafter: "the Authority") as specified in this advertisement.

The necessary application forms and documents, including the Procedure for Sale of the State Shares (above and hereinafter: "the Sale Procedure"), may be purchased - for a sum of NIS 5,000 (which shall not be refunded), payable by a banker's cheque - from Messrs. Ilan Avrahami and Natan Trellet, Government Companies Authority, Ministry of Finance, 1 Kaplan St., 7th floor, Room 721, Jerusalem; Tel. 02-317567, Fax. 02-611880.

Pursuant to the conditions set forth in the Sale Procedure, the final date for submitting applications is 16:00, Sunday, April 21, 1996. The Authority may, by way of public announcement, extend the date of the deadline for submission of applications, as well as change other dates and terms in the Sale Procedure, at its sole and absolute discretion.

In order to participate in the sale, the applicants will be required to demonstrate economic and financial resources as specified in the Sale Procedure.

The State shall be entitled, at its sole and absolute discretion, to select from among the applicants, the candidates who best satisfy the requirements that the State shall set in the sale procedure. These candidates shall continue to participate in the sale and shall be invited to forward an offer to purchase the State Shares, if and when the State shall decide to sell the said State Shares.

The sale of the State Shares is exempt from the obligation to hold a tender, under the "Obligation of Tenders Regulations - 1993" and will be implemented as an open competition between bidders.

In order to remove any doubt, it is hereby clarified that this advertisement does not constitute an invitation to the general public to purchase the State Shares, nor an offer or undertaking on the part of the State of Israel to sell the State Shares. The purchaser of the State Shares shall be determined on the basis of inquiries and possibly on the basis of negotiations which the State may, at its sole and absolute discretion, conduct with any party, if it shall decide to proceed with said sale. The sale of the State Shares is subject to the prior approvals of the Antitrust Authority and of the Finance Committee of the Knesset.

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Under the terms of the agreement, anyone sent from Israel by an employer to work in Denmark will be exempt from paying a double insurance fee. This reciprocity will also extend to old age pensions, survivors pensions, general disability benefits, employment injury benefits, and mothers' and children's allowances.

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Information and Public Relations

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US Dollar	NIS 3.1110
Sterling	NIS 4.7488
Mark	NIS 2.1088

Gold futures close lower

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

COMEX gold futures came under pressure on Thursday, caused by a drop in petroleum prices as well as concerns that the market may be affected by recent Belgian Central Bank sales.

Traders also blamed fund long liquidation and end of the quarter book squaring for the lower closing.

June gold settled on Friday \$1.30 lower at \$398.40 per ounce. May silver closed up 1.0 cent at \$5.54 an ounce, after heavy losses on Thursday. Traders noted a slowing decline in Comex silver warehouse stocks.

Recent declines in LME warehouse stocks, reflecting purchases by China, helped copper prices to close slightly higher on Friday, with the May futures contract up 0.25 cent at 116.50 cents per pound.

Corn futures closed substantially higher on fund buying, spurred by a favorable report by the US Department of Agriculture on US stocks and prospective plantings. May corn futures closed up 93/4 cents at \$4.09 per bushel.

The sharp increase in corn prices caused CBOT soft red winter wheat futures to close firmer, with the July contract hitting a new high of \$4.733/4 per bushel.

The contract finally closed at \$4.703/4 per bushel - up 33/4 cents.

The USDA report showed no surprises for wheat and had little effect on the market.

Fund buying pushed CBOT soybeans to a much higher close on Friday, boosted by the rise in corn prices - leading to speculation that farmers may switch from planting soybeans to corn instead.

Soy prices were also buoyed by Britain's "mad cow" dilemma. May soybeans ended up 12 cents at \$7.51 per bushel.

May cotton futures closed 0.30 cent down at \$3.56 cents per pound on Friday. Trading was mainly technically inspired. Heavy rains in Argentina and a Texas drought will be drawing the attention of market players in the near future.

May world sugar closed 0.11 cent higher at 11.79 cents per pound in a mainly technically driven market, with little fundamental news.

CSCE arabica coffee closed sharply lower on speculative selling, sources said. The most active May contract closed down 5.95 cents per pound at 115.45 cents.

CSCE cocoa prices closed higher on Friday, on positive technical signals as well as higher prices in London, traders said. The May cocoa contract settled up \$29 at \$1,306 a tonne - the highest close since February 20.

Courtesy of Michael Zwebnar, ComStock Trading Ltd.

Sweden plans budget cutback

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) - Sweden's Social Democratic government is planning budget consolidation measures of about six billion crowns (\$900 million) in 1997, Prime Minister Goran Persson said over the weekend.

"I am more uncertain about 1998. As for 1997 we are in the process of budget work and need to decide how much... I would say it is in the range of five to six billion crowns," news agency TT quoted Persson as telling party members.

Daily Svenska Dagbladet reported earlier that savings or tax increases amounting to 18 billion crowns in 1997 and 1998 were being planned to meet the target of budget balance by 1998.

The proposals, under which six billion crowns would be consolidated in 1997 while 12 billion crowns would be taken in 1998, would be put forward by Finance Minister Erik Asbrink to parliament on April 15, the paper said.

Stockholm's other major daily Dagens Nyheter also said further cuts in the budget were being planned and mentioned the six billion crown figure on the front page of its Saturday issue.

The paper said measures would include cutbacks in parental benefits, including a plan to scrap the 90 days' leave with 60 crowns paid per day.

Second Japan bank fails, but damage called limited

TOKYO (Reuters) - Japan woke on Saturday to only its second bank failure since World War II, but the shock was tempered by the relative small scale and increasing signs that the country's economy was reviving.

The latest victim of Japan's problem loans was Taiheiyō Bank, a regional bank in metropolitan Tokyo, which the Finance Ministry announced late on Friday would be liquidated.

Under the liquidation plan, a new bank would be established to take over Taiheiyō's deposits and healthy assets under the guidance of four of the country's so-called main banks.

The plan's main aim was to protect depositors to head off a run on the institution when its doors open again today.

Last August, Kobe-based Hyogo Bank became the first bank failure in post-war Japan, setting off a rush by depositors to withdraw their money.

Banking analysts said Taiheiyō's failure was not as dramatic as Hyogo's bankruptcy,

because its effects had already been virtually discounted since the institution had been struggling to get rid of huge property-related problem loans since 1989.

"This issue would probably be not developed as an issue to renew fears about the stability of Japan's financial system," said Yasuo Ueki, Nikko Securities' general manager.

"The size of the bank's problem loans was not as big compared with the collapse of some other financial institutions in the past year, and big commercial banks have already said they are determined to protect Taiheiyō's depositors."

Hyogo Bank collapsed with unrecoverable loans estimated at 790 billion yen.

The size of irrecoverable loans at Taiheiyō was much smaller, with the central bank of Japan estimating Taiheiyō's net liabilities at 130 billion yen, mainly due to irrecoverable loans of about 170 billion yen.

Government statistics announced only hours ahead of

the Finance Ministry's midnight statement on Taiheiyō showed industrial production was up 2.0 percent in February from the previous month and the country's unemployment rate for February fell for the first time in nine months.

"There is no doubt that the economy is on an upward trend, but I think we have to wait until around May, when April [industrial] output figures will be released, to confirm the stability and strength of the recovery," said Yasushi Okuda, an economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities (Japan) Ltd.

The four banks involved in Taiheiyō's liquidation - Sakura Bank Ltd, Fuji Bank Ltd, Tokai Bank Ltd and Sanwa Bank Ltd - put together the plan at the request of the Finance Ministry.

Deposits at Taiheiyō will be transferred entirely to the new bank and protected by the four commercial banks, each of which already has a 5% stake in Taiheiyō.

In a statement, Finance Minister Wataru Kubo said

Taiheiyō's liquidation was needed to protect depositors' money.

He said the bank will continue ordinary business until the new bank is created from capital put up by the four banks.

In the past 18 months, four credit unions have collapsed under property-related problem loans because of the burst of the so-called 1980's bubble economy of inflated land prices.

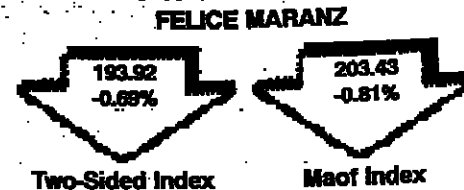
Banking analysts say Taiheiyō may not be the last financial institution to collapse because the banking industry, battered by problem loans, is struggling to survive in coming years.

"Because of the problem loans weighing on the banking industry, we might see more financial failures this year, possibly six or so," Merrill Lynch Japan analyst Yoshinobu Yamada said.

Among the nation's 21 biggest banks, 17 banks - including the four supporting Taiheiyō - have announced in the past week they would post losses in 1995/96 in order to dispose of problem loans as quickly as possible.

High rates push shares lower

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET



STOCKS opened the week with losses yesterday, as investors were drawn by high interest rates toward savings accounts and bonds and away from shares.

Shares in Teva Pharmaceuticals sank 1.5 percent after the company's CEO Eli Hurvitz was indicted on charges of tax evasion at a former subsidiary.

The changes relate to tax evasion at drug company Promedico, which was a subsidiary of the Petah Tikva-based Teva from 1980 to 1986.

The Maof Index fell 0.81 percent to 203.43 and the Two-Sided Index dropped 0.69% to 193.92.

Of 993 issues trading across the exchange, nine shares fell for every five that rose. Almost NIS 62 million worth of

shares traded. Analysts had been expecting share prices to rise yesterday, after Maof Index options expired Thursday. Many options investors had pegged the index at 200, about three points lower than its current level.

Analysts assumed that declining prices last week were prompted by options holders selling shares in order to push down the index's level.

The announcement that Teva's CEO Hurvitz had been indicted "doesn't help" share prices. Teva's shares fell after rising as much as 0.5% in early trading, following gains in Teva's American Depository Receipts traded on Nasdaq Friday. (Bloomberg)

Britain to promote insurance schemes for elderly

HARROGATE (Reuters) - Britain plans legislation to encourage people to take up private insurance schemes to cover them for nursing care in their old age.

Health Secretary Stephen Dorrell said yesterday.

He said the government would offer to protect more of people's savings in their old age provided they took up one of the schemes.

At present, many Britons have to sell their homes to pay nursing home costs and the government steps in to help them only when their assets are reduced to £16,000.

Dorrell said one scheme being considered was to protect people's savings up to the amount for which they were insured. However, final details on the exact working of the new scheme had yet to be worked out, he told

BBC radio.

"The principle of it is an insurance-based system... in the form of a partnership. We shall offer further protection for those savings in return for people contributing to an insurance scheme," he said.

Asked whether there would be legislation before a general election, due by May 1997, he said: "We certainly want to move as fast as possible on this."

But he said the legislation would not force people to insure. "I think it is sensible to encourage people to do it, and we are looking at ways in which we can do that," he said.

Dorrell was speaking in the northern English town of Harrogate where the ruling Conservative Party's Central Council met over this weekend.

Japan oil reform puts pressure on gas prices

TOKYO (Reuters) - Japan's relaxation of gasoline imports today is unlikely to open the flood gates, but is likely to turn the tap enough to put further pressure on already low retail prices and oil refiners' beleaguered bottom lines.

"Gasoline imports are expected to account for only three percent of domestic demand," said Akira Takahashi, managing director of Japan's Oil Information Service Center, an energy think-tank.

"However small, the impact imports will have on gasoline prices will be great," Takahashi said as oil refiners braced for today's onset of oil industry reforms.

Takahashi said few countries in Asia have excess gasoline supplies for export at the moment. And in the future most regional refineries would service their own domestic markets.

Oil industry deregulation will cost Japanese refiners their virtually exclusive rights to import gasoline, kerosene and gas oil

products by opening the market to more competition. From today, industry groups, trading houses and consumer groups will be able to import from anyone.

The prospect of wider gasoline imports has already shaken the refining industry by depressing accounts at Japan's 60,000 gasoline service stations.

In February, Japan's average gasoline price was 109 yen a liter, down almost 8% from 118 yen last year, Oil Information Service Center data show.

The nine-year drop translates into a loss of about 450 million yen for Japan's oil industry, which sells about 50 million kilolitres (314.5 million barrels) a year at home. The government takes 60 yen in taxes on each liter.

The old system effectively allowed refiners to set the price of major oil products in Japan.

In the 1970s, refiners pushed up the price of gasoline, which was deemed to be a luxury item, in line with government guidelines.

The prices of kerosene, used for heating, and gas oil, a basic transport fuel, were kept low because they were deemed necessities.

But now trading houses, agricultural cooperatives and oil companies have moved to secure small supply deals with South Korean refiners to test quality, supply stability and prices.

"Refiners as well as non-refiners want to have an idea of how much gasoline supplies there are and what the quality is like, should they need to import in the future," one oil company official said.

Toshinori Itoh, senior analyst at Daiwa Research Institute, said he did not expect prices to take another dramatic tumble after the country's much-protected market is opened wider. Many prices had already slipped far enough, he said.

"Gasoline imports will force prices lower in regions where, even with throughput levels at 80%, which is not very high, gasoline production is more than 20% higher than it should be," Itoh said.

average gasoline price is likely to slip to around 104 to 105 yen [per liter]."

Domestic prices have dropped the most in highly-competitive regions.

The lowest average retail price in February was 95 yen a liter in suburban Tokyo, while in Shimane prefecture, southern Japan, the price was 124 yen. Oil Information Service Center data said.

Imports should not push prices further in areas where they are already low, but they should pressure them in higher-priced areas, Itoh said.

He added the chances for a price recovery were dim unless gasoline stockpiles were kept tight.

"It will be difficult for refiners to cut gasoline supplies, because even with throughput levels at 80%, which is not very high, gasoline production is more than 20% higher than it should be," Itoh said.

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading			Two-sided trading		
Name	Price	% Chg	Name	Price	% Chg
Commercial Banks			Afternoon		
Bank Leumi	188.20		Bank Leumi	188.20	
Bank Hapoalim	147.71	-2.3	Bank Hapoalim	147.71	-2.3
Bank Mizrahi	168.00		Bank Mizrahi	168.00	
Bank Discount	118.13		Bank Discount	118.13	
Bank Haherodim	146.20		Bank Haherodim	146.20	
Industrial			Morning		
Alcoa	210.00		Alcoa	210.00	
Ashtrom	100.00		Ashtrom	100.00	
Bank Leumi	188.20		Bank Leumi	188.20	
Bank Hapoalim	147.71		Bank Hapoalim	147.71	
Bank Mizrahi	168.00		Bank Mizrahi	168.00	
Bank Discount	118.13		Bank Discount	118.13	
Bank Haherodim	146.20		Bank Haherodim	146.20	
Bank Leumi	188.20		Bank Leumi	188.20	
Bank Hapoalim	147.71		Bank Hapoalim	147.71	
Bank Mizrahi	168.00		Bank Mizrahi	168.00	
Bank Discount	118.13		Bank Discount	118.13	
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Bank Hapoalim	147.71		Bank Hapoalim	147.71	
Bank Mizrahi	168.00		Bank		

Mac. Jerusalem staves off relegation

LONG-SUFFERING Maccabi Jerusalem players and their fans finally got something to smile about last night. Led by Joe Dawson's 22 second-half points and the outstanding all-around play of Assaf Barnea, Jerusalem took a large step towards avoiding relegation to the Second Division with an 82-75 victory over Maccabi Ramat Gan in the capital.

Elsewhere around the league, Maccabi Tel Aviv avoided a scare in Safed by winning there 76-71, while Hapoel Tel Aviv continued its fine run of late by stopping Bnei Herzliya at Ussishkin, 81-74, and Hapoel Holon won a meaningless away encounter with Hapoel Gvat, 83-67.

Maccabi Jerusalem 82, Maccabi Ramat Gan 75. Jerusalem's season has included a coaching change, replacement of foreign players, and a financial crunch that makes sending the team's laundry out a luxury they can hardly afford. But last night, faced with a do-or-die situation, Maccabi's fine collection of home-grown players gave it their all and Dawson recaptured some of his glory days to reward some 1,500 fans who came to lend their support for the other Jerusalem basketball club.

The seven-point differential was also important, since it means that any tie between the two clubs would end up in Jerusalem's favor, since the overall point differential between the

ARYEH DEAN COHEN

teams in the two games between them this season is in Jerusalem's favor.

Ironically, it was former Maccabi Jerusalem coach Gadi Kedar who was beaten by his former club, thanks to superb defense by Motti Levy on Travis Mays, Barnea's all-around game, and Dawson's timely second-half scoring. Adonis Jordan focused on running the offense, while Uri Cohen-Mintz contributed some important minutes. While Jerusalem is not completely out of the relegation woods yet, last night's victory was certainly deserved in light of the club's difficult season and the extra effort given by every player on the court.

Hapoel Tel Aviv 81
Bnei Herzliya 74
Coach Moshe Weinkrantz continues to do miraculous work with Hapoel Tel Aviv, thanks largely to Namad Markovitch. Markovitch completely took over the final minutes of his club's game against Herzliya, scoring the final 12 points to pull out yet another victory for the rejuvenated Tel Aviv squad.

Herzliya, playing without guard Koren Amisba, spent too much time arguing among themselves and too little scoring in the final minutes. Although they managed to come back from a 41-32 halftime deficit to lead 65-64 with three minutes to play, they lacked the teamwork to stop Tel Aviv, which also got a fine performance from Meir Tapiro. Tapiro had 20 points and hit almost every shot he took as Tel Aviv moved closer to

assuring themselves a home-court advantage in the Lower Playoffs and a possible ticket to Korac Cup play next season.

Maccabi Tel Aviv 76
Hapoel Safed 71
As has become its habit of late, Maccabi played just well enough to win, turning on the gas when necessary, thanks to Brad Leaf, to triumph despite the unimpaired play of Radisav Curcic and Tomer Steinhilber.

Maccabi, playing without Tom Chambers, trailed 55-48 with 12 minutes to play in the game before a three-pointer by Leaf turned things around, giving Maccabi a 57-55 lead they clung to the rest of the way.

Doron Janchi scored 13 points in the game, leaving him one shy of the 10,000 plateau. The loss was a serious blow to Safed, who fell closer to the red line of relegation despite a fine game by Steve Panovka (16 points).

Hapoel Holon 83
Hapoel Gvat 67
Gvat, once again playing without Holon, which was able to give its starters a rest. Yariv Yatzkan led Holon with 14 points while Menahem Atlas had 19 for debutant Omer.

Tonight, Hapoel Galil Elyon and Maccabi Rishon LeZion clash in a battle that could well determine who takes the last Final Four spot, while Hapoel Jerusalem hosts Hapoel Eilat, with the capital squad aiming to make it two wins in two nights for Jerusalem teams at Malha. A victory would pretty much lock up second place for Jerusalem.



MEETING OF MINDS - Manchester United's Andy Cole and Phil Neville revel in their team's 2-1 FA Cup victory over Chelsea.

Cantona-inspired Utd. beats Chelsea

Liverpool downs Villa in day's other FA Cup semi

LONDON (AP) - Eight-time titlist Manchester United fell behind to a Rund Gullit goal but beat Chelsea 2-1 in an Eric Cantona-inspired fightback yesterday to reach the FA Cup final for the third season in a row.

In the final at Wembley May 11, United will meet five-time winner Liverpool, which downed League Cup titlist Aston Villa 3-0.

Gullit's 35th minute header gave Chelsea a half-time lead. But Cantona's header set up an equalizer for Andy Cole in the 55th and, a minute after David Beckham had fired United ahead, he turned up as the last line of defense to head John Spencer's goalbound shot off the line.

Made United captain for the day in the absence of injured central defender Steve Bruce, the Frenchman also volleyed against the post and had a late header brilliantly saved by Chelsea goalkeeper Kevin Hitchcock.

In a high quality semifinal at Villa Park, United, which lost to Everton in last season's final, hit the post twice and Chelsea struck the bar in the first half.

In the fourth minute, Beckham's first-time shot struck the foot of the Chelsea post. Ten minutes later, Chelsea defender Michael Duberry moved up to curl a left-footed shot against the crossbar with United's Danish goalkeeper, Peter Schmeichel, motionless and beaten.

Ryan Giggs missed two chances before Chelsea broke out to score 10 minutes before half time.

Former United star Mark Hughes bundled past two defenders and darted into the left side of the Chelsea area. His accurate cross found Gullit completely unmarked and the Dutch striker powered a header

past Schmeichel from no more than four yards.

Three minutes before half time, Cantona almost produced an equalizer out of nothing, when he opted to volley at goal from 25 yards and his shot thudded against the right hand post.

But the Frenchman played a major part when the equalizer came 10 minutes into the second half. Fullback Philip Neville beat a defender wide on the right and crossed deep for Cantona to head into the danger area. Cole was perfectly placed near the post to stretch out a leg and turn the ball in from a yard out.

Four minutes later United was ahead thanks to a calamitous error by Chelsea defender Craig Burley.

His sloppy, volleyed back-pass from just inside his own half went straight into the path of advancing United midfielder Beckham who need clear of the rest of the Chelsea defense to slide the ball past unprotected goalkeeper Kevin Hitchcock.

Cantona rescued United with an amazing goal-line clearance a minute later.

After Schmeichel had raced off his line to beat out a volley from Gullit, the ball fell to Chelsea's John Spencer. His follow-up shot had the goalkeeper beaten but Cantona was back as the final line of defense to head the ball off the line.

Robbie Fowler netted two of Liverpool's goals against Aston Villa at Old Trafford to take his tally for the season to 33. But the scoreline did little justice to Villa, which kept Liverpool pinned back in its own half for much of the second half.

Fowler's first in the 16th minute was a stunning, low, diving header from Jamie Redknapp's cross from the right, the 20-year-old striker aiming the ball just inside the near post.

Rabkin takes silver in world bowls

NORMAN SPIRO and agencies

ENGLAND'S Tony Allcock retained his world singles title, outclassing surprise finalist Jeff Rabkin of Israel as England also won the fours gold medal yesterday at the world lawn bowls championships.

Allcock, 40, winner in England in 1992, outplayed his opponent 25-15. Rabkin had pulled off the upset of the tournament when he beat Scotland's Richard Corsie in a semifinal. Rabkin gave a crowd-thrilling display with outstanding driving shots, but could not hold Allcock who was in unbeatable form.

The Israeli champ was able to stay with the Allcock early and then recovered from a six-shot deficit at 5-11 to trail by one shot after 13 ends of play.

But Allcock seemed to cope better with the difficulty of playing on a fast green and added shots on each of the next nine ends before Rabkin could score again.

"I tightened up, I felt like I had to force on every end," Allcock said.

"I stopped looking at the scoreboard. It was so extremely difficult out there - a fingernail too much and you were three yards heavy - so I was playing as if every end would decide the game."

Rabkin returns home with a silver medal as world No. 2, following his bronze in 1992.

In the fours final, England trounced Wales 20-9 in a one-sided encounter.

The English double-win yesterday was not enough to eclipse Scotland for the Leonard Trophy, awarded to the winning nation overall, encompassing the singles, doubles, triples and fours. Australia finished third.

The tournament featured players from 31 countries.

Kentucky, Syracuse win semis

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) - Kentucky beat top-ranked Massachusetts 81-74 in the national semifinals Saturday, winning the right to take on Syracuse tonight for the championship of American college basketball.

Syracuse beat Mississippi State 77-69 in the day's other semifinal. After winning its four NCAA tournament games by an average of 28 points, Kentucky's Wildcats were finally tested as the Massachusetts Minutemen closed a 15-point second-half deficit to 73-70 with one minute to play.

Mark Pope made two free throws with 52 seconds left to take Kentucky ahead by five and Antoine Walker's dunk 14 seconds later - after a missed 3-pointer by Edgar Padilla - had the Wildcats on their way to a chance at their sixth national championship, second only to UCLA's 11.

The teams had met in November, when Massachusetts came away with a 92-82 victory. The Wildcats won their next 27 games until losing to Mississippi State in the championship game of the Southeastern Conference tournament.

Earlier, Otis Hill dominated the first half and John Wallace took command down the stretch as

Syracuse pushed past Mississippi State 77-69.

Mississippi State was playing in its first Final Four and it showed. The Bulldogs committed 21 turnovers, leading to 25 Syracuse points. The Orangemen, meanwhile, had just five turnovers - resulting in only five State points.

Syracuse, unranked at the beginning of the season, and Mississippi State, rated ninth, were the surprise teams in the Final Four. The Orangemen, after finishing fourth in the Big East Conference behind Connecticut, Georgetown and Villanova, barely escaped the round of 16, beating Georgia 83-81 in overtime on Wallace's 3-pointer with two seconds remaining.

At the end, Wallace held the ball high over his head and flipped it into the Syracuse contingent in one corner of the arena.

Wallace scored 21 points Saturday, including six in a row that turned the momentum in a back-and-forth game to Syracuse's side for good. The Orangemen were leading only 50-48 when Wallace hit a pair of free throws, a turnaround jumper in the lane and two more free throws to give Syracuse some breathing room.

Jason Cipolla delivered the final blow to the Bulldogs when he broke up a pass at one end of the court and then hit a 3-pointer at the other to give the Orangemen a 64-55 lead with 3:58 remaining.

At the end, Wallace held the ball high over his head and flipped it into the Syracuse contingent in one corner of the arena.

SYRACUSE 77, MISSISSIPPI STATE 69
MISSISSIPPI STATE (28-8) Walters 5-8 0-0 10, Jones 8-16 2-2 16, Dampier 4-6 4-4 12, Bulard 4-9 0-0 11, Wilson 7-18 0-0 20, Hughes 0-0 0-0 0, Washington 0-0 0-0 0, Hyche 0-0 0-0 0, Totals 26-56 6-6 69.
SYRACUSE (29-3)
Burgan 6-11 5-18 16, Wallace 6-14 8-10 21, Hill 7-11 1-2 15, Sims 3-5 4-4 11, Coppola 3-8 2-2 9, Reardon 1-3 0-2 2, Janda 0-2 0-0 0, Totals 26-56 20-24 77.
Halftime - Mississippi State 36, Syracuse 36. 3-Point goals - Mississippi State 11-28 (Wilson 6-13, Bulard 3-7, Jones 2-8, Syracuse 5-12 (Burgan 2-4, Wallace 1-1, Sims 1-3, Coppola 1-3, Janda 0-1). Fouled out - Walters, Rebounders - Mississippi State 4 (Dampier 1, Bulard 2, Wilson 1, Janda 0), Assists - Mississippi State 21 (Bulard 9), Syracuse 15 (Sims 9), Total fouls - Mississippi State 18, Syracuse 11. A-19,222.

KENTUCKY 81, MASSACHUSETTS 74
KENTUCKY (33-2) Anderson 1-3 4-5 6, Walker 5-10 4-5 14, McCarty 4-8 0-0 8, Dink 7-16 5-9 20, Epps 3-6 0-7 7, Pope 1-2 5-8 3, Sheppard 2-2 3-7 7, Turner 1-2 0-2 2, Mercer 4-6 0-1 9, Edwards 0-0 0-0 0, Totals 29-52 20-31 81.
MASSACHUSETTS (28-9)
Dingle 4-6 0-0 8, Bright 7-14 1-2 15, Canby 9-18 7-9 26, E.Padilla 2-10 1-2 8, Travesio 3-7 2-2 10, Weeks 4-2 1-2 1, Carter 1-2 1-2 3, Neville 1-1 0-2 2, Nunez 0-0 0-0 0, G.Padilla 2-4 0-0 4, Totals 29-54 13-19 74.
Halftime - Kentucky 36, Massachusetts 28. 3-Point goals - Kentucky 9 (Mercer 1-1, Epps 1-2, Dink 1-4, McCarty 0-1, Anderson 0-1), Massachusetts 3 (Travesio 2-4, E.Padilla 1-3, Bright 0-1, Carter 0-1). Fouled out - Bright, E.Padilla, Rebounders - Kentucky 38 (McCarty 10, Massachusetts 15, Bright 9), Assists - Kentucky 20 (Anderson, Walker, McCarty, Epps 4), Massachusetts 19 (E.Padilla 12), Total fouls - Kentucky 20, Massachusetts 24. A-19,222.

Hap. RG blamed in incident with Hap. Taiba

HAPOEL Ramat Gan was the only club implicated in referee Shabtai Nahmias's post-match report following Friday afternoon's events in the Second Division match with Hapoel Taiba in Givatayim.

The Taiba players and their supporters are not seen as the culprits, rather, the victims in this incident and the IFA is to take no action against the club from the Arab sector.

The referee had stopped the match in the 70th minute after one of Ramat Gan's players,

Yuvai Naim, who had previously been shown the red card, charged at the linesman and head-butted him.

Ramat Gan was leading the match 2-0 at halftime, and club officials had claimed that Taiba Mayor Rafik Haj Yihye had gone to the referee's dressing room at halftime and made comments about his calls. Ramat Gan officials had said the comments were racist, but there

was no mention of this in Nahmias's report.

The IFA's disciplinary committee has summoned Naim, coach Reuven Cohen, manager Foni Ashkenazi, and chairman Ronnie Abiri to appear before it tomorrow evening.

A mandatory 2-0 win will be awarded to Taiba, while serious punishment is certain to be laid out to Ramat Gan and its officials.

The IFA has chosen not to take any action against Haj Yihye, who had to be protected on leaving the field.

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REHAVIA, 4 ROOMS, ELEVATOR, stone-room, parking, short/long term, Tel. 02-561101.

SALES

NEAR JERUSALEM THEATER, 2, large salon, 70 m., renovated, parking, well-lit, \$232,000. Tel. 02-610456.

FIVE SPACIOUS ROOMS, quiet, central (Bnei Agnon), Luxurious building, elevator, Tel. 02-619659.

FRENCH HILL, 3 ROOMS, exit to garden, quiet, urgent sale, \$180,000. Habitat, Tel. 02-611222.

GERMAN COLONY, 2, quiet, central, 20 sqm basement, garden, underground parking, immediate. "ISRABUILD" Tel. 02-666571.

GERMAN COLONY, 3, quiet, central, new building, parking, balconies. IMMEDIATE "ISRABUILD" Tel. 02-666571.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY, WOLFSON, 5, 11th floor, view of Knesset, stiltage, parking, \$495,000. "ISRABUILD", Tel. 02-666-571.

HOLIDAY APT. BEAUTIFUL, 3 + por, near Jerusalem Theater. Roman Realty, Tel. 02-634077.

JEWISH QUARTER, PRIVATE ENCLAVE, ground floor, 130 sq. m., magnificent living room, dining room, modern kitchen, huge master bedroom, second bedroom, double sleeping area, 1 1/2 bathrooms, closets, storage area, private 41 sq. m. yard. Asking \$580,000. Call Abramowitz, Tel. 02-271112, Fax - 245368.

DWELLINGS

Tel Aviv

ON KING DAVID, PENTHOUSE APARTMENT, 4 rooms, access to garden, 6th floor, with elevator and parking. Tel. 03-6955515.

HOLIDAY RENTALS

BEAUTIFUL APTS/SUITES BETWEEN Gan Ha'ir/near the sea, tourists/businessmen, short/long-term. Tel. 03-698-9082, 050-358-972.

RENTALS

NORTH TEL AVIV, PENTHOUSE, 4 1/2 rooms, large roof, new kitchen, parking, facing park, \$1400. Tel. 03-5242848.

DIZENGOFF TOWERS, 2, fully furnished, immediate, long/short term. Tel. 03-6312368.

IMMEDIATE, LARGE STUDIO, Gordon St., private, high standards, central location. Tel. 03-6471843, 032-784980.

SEA AND SUN, 5 quiet, seaview, NEVE-AVIVIM, 4, spacious, furnished, "Yael Reizator" (Matsion), Tel. 03-5428253.

SALES

EXCLUSIVE! QUIET NORTH of Tel Aviv! Penthouse, 200 sq.m. on a level + 46 sq.m. on roof + su-pair unit + pool, \$1,850,000. KAV-HAYAM, Tel. 03-523-9988.

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HERZLIYA, 4 1/2, HEATING, PARKING, hot water, stunning view, \$275,000. Tel. 03-311211.

KING DAVID'S TOWERS - pool, guard, 3, 4, 5 room apartments + penthouse. Neva, Tel. 03-5220447.

DWELLINGS

Sharon Area

SALES

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE in Herzliya Bet + large office, \$1,100,000. Tel. 09-583287.

CAESAREAN LUXURIOUS HOUSE! View to sea + pool + air-conditioning + vacuum system. Tel. 06-363261; 050-231725.

CAESAREA, NEW HOUSE, 300 m. built + 850 m. property, corner lot, beautiful, pool, covered parking, near golf course. Ready 7/98. Tel. 09-343777.

HERZLIYA PITUAH, LUXURY villa with swimming pool, and separate unit. Hamapalim Street, 350 sq.m. built area. Iltam REAL ESTATE, Tel. 09-589-611.

HERZLIYA PITUAH, LUXURIOUS house, pool, breathtaking view to sea. Tel. 09-540594, 050-231725.

HERZLIYA PITUAH, NEW house, quiet street, 4 bedrooms, basement. Iltam REAL ESTATE, Tel. 09-589-611.

REALTY

Eilat and South

PLOTS

VILLA WITH 2 APARTMENTS + basement, large property for development near Yotvata.

COMPUTERS

TOSHIBA 486 LAPTOP, 4MB RAM, 120 MB hard drive + modem. Loads of Hebrew/English software including Word and spreadsheet. Call Dan, 02-674-013.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Jerusalem

HOUSEHOLD HELP

AU PAIR FOR a nice, young family. Light housework and help with children. Tel. 02-330345.

YOUNG ENGLISH FAMILY seeks live-out au pair, good conditions. Tel. 02-698-830, NS.

HOUSEKEEPER/AU PAIR, FOR work in house in Amara, Jerusalem. Tel. 050-300607, 052-405075, 02-731941.

SALES PERSONNEL

TELEMARKETING SALES: PART-TIME, 20-30 hours a month. English a must. Jerusalem Post Circulation Department. Tel. David, 03-6890333, or Stanley, 02-5115938.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Tel Aviv

HOUSEHOLD HELP

IMMEDIATE JOBS AVAILABLE, friendly families, best conditions, the agency with a heart for the Au Pairs. Call Hilma Tel. 03-9659937.

FORGET THE REST! We are the best! The biggest and oldest agency in Israel. For the highest quality live-in jobs phone Au Pair International. 03-6190423.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER, LIVE-IN, good conditions, from central area. \$750-\$800 Tel. 03-689-8989.

HOUSEKEEPING + CHILDCARE, every day, live-in/out. TEL. 03-5496755, 050-588078.

OFFICE STAFF

AMERICAN COMPANY SEEKS experienced secretary, fluent English. Fax resume to 03-6322054.

DYNAMIC SECRETARY, PC knowledge, fluent English. Tel. 03-5622422, Maria.

PART-TIME SECRETARY, 5 work-days, mother tongue English, Holon office. Tel. 03-503292.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Dan Region

HOUSEHOLD HELP

SEEKING PLEASANT AU PAIR, \$700 + board and lodging, permanent position. Tel. 03-5242085

VERY HIGH SALARY for metapet + live-in + experience. For warm and comfortable home. Tel. 03-560-8531.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Sharon Area

HOUSEH

CRITIC'S CHOICE

CHILDREN

HELEN KAYE

ERIC Smith has designed the set and costumes for Miracles and Marvels...



The children's musical 'Miracles and Marvels' is playing at the Cameri Theater throughout Pessah.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

MICHAEL AIZENSTADT

JONATHAN Webb leads the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, IBA, in a lunchtime concert tomorrow...

TELEVISION

RUTH KERN

MARTIN Scorsese has written and directed two movies within his now well-worn urban wise-guy riff...

FILM

ADINA HOFFMAN

LEAVING LAS VEGAS - His skin-sallow, jaw slack, basset-hound eyes pleading, Nicolas Cage gives an enormous, excruciating performance...

TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1

6:30 News 6:45 Exercise Hour 7:00 Good Morning Israel

EDUCATIONAL TV

8:00 Cartoons 8:10 Our Friends 8:15 Kitty Cat and Tommy...

CHANNEL 2

15:30 Land without Time 16:00 Rex 16:20 At the Top of the Bush...

CHANNEL 3

10:00 Cinderella 11:00 The Earthling 11:30 At the Top of the Bush...

CHANNEL 4

17:00 Cartoons 17:30 Royal Tears 18:00 Panorama with Zaidan...

CHANNEL 5

8:00 Falcon Crest 9:00 One Life to Live 9:45 The Young and the Restless...

WHERE TO GO

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS20.00 per line, including VAT...

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Armona, 9 Leib Yaffe, 731901...

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Karem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology)...

POLICE

100

FIRE

102

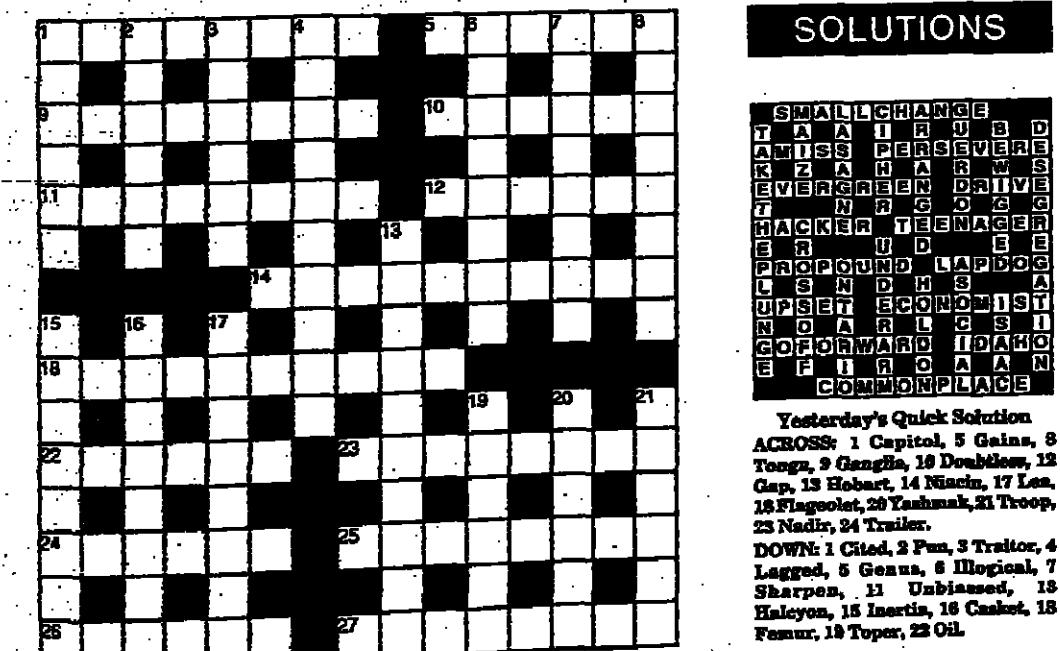
FIRST AID

101



CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

ACROSS: 1 Retreat when summer's over (4,4) 5 Bound to find water underground (6) 9 1000 PLD eyed about being in work (8)...



SOLUTIONS

Yesterday's Quick Solution: ACROSS: 1 Capitol, 5 Gains, 8 Troops, 9 Ganglia, 10 Downblow, 12 Gap, 13 Hobart, 14 Niada, 17 Lea, 23 Nadir, 24 Truism...

QUICK CROSSWORD: ACROSS: 1 Swift's traveller (8) 7 Not fresh (5) 8 Of many-sided ability (9) 9 Dove's call (3) 10 French resort (4) 11 Flatfish (6) 12 Ride fast (6) 14 Clergyman (6) 17 Cleaning cloth (6) 18 Sport (4) 20 Girl's name (3) 22 Immediately (9) 23 Kik out (5) 24 Machinery designer (8)...

MOVIE CHANNEL (4)

10:30 Sinbad - cartoon (81 mins.) (rpt) 12:00 Lady of Burlesque (1943)...

MIDDLE EAST TV

14:00 The 700 Club 14:55 Treasure of Makuma - a stranger searching for hidden pearls...

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CHANNEL 5

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CHANNEL 6

6:30 Cartoons 10:00 Six in the Spring - Open Studio 10:10 The Heart 10:45 Power Rangers 11:15 Sweet Valley High...

EUROSPORT

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DISCOVERY (8)

6:00 Open University 12:00 Man and Nature (rpt) 13:00 Beyond 2000 (rpt) 14:00 Open University 16:00 Man and Nature (rpt) 17:00 Beyond 2000 (rpt) 18:00 Open University 20:00 Wild West 21:00 Travel Magazine 21:30 Floyd on Italy 22:00 Gang War

SECOND SHOWING (6)

22:00 Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore (1975) A newly widowed housewife doesn't know how to cope with her new situation...

FAMILY CHANNEL (3)

8:00 Falcon Crest (rpt) 9:00 One Life to Live (rpt) 9:45 The Young and the Restless (rpt) 10:30 Second Step (rpt) 10:55 WKRP in Cincinnati 11:25 Celeste (rpt) 12:10 Neighbors (rpt) 12:35 Perry Mason 13:30 Starting at 1:30 14:05 The A Team 14:55 Falcon Crest 15:45 Melrose Place 16:40 Neighbors 17:10 Models Inc. 18:00 One Life to Live 18:45 The Young and the Restless 19:30 Local broadcast 20:00 Celeste 20:50

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